

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

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Established 1890

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Mitchell Brothers Publishing Co.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS.

One Dollar Per Annum
SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS

VOL. XLV

431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., January 15, 1927

NO. 7

Of Course

We want your business but we want it on a basis that will pay you as well as ourselves. We want it because we have proper facilities for handling it.

Don't be satisfied with slow returns or poor service; send your shipments to

McKENNA & DICKEY
GRAIN
60 Board of Trade
CHICAGO

GRAIN DRIERS
FEED MIXERS
FEEDERS
STEAM COILS
COOKERS
MOLASSES HEATERS
SPECIAL DRY-



WILLEY ELLIS COMPANY

Successors to
THE ELLIS DRIER COMPANY
1201-1229 So. Talman Avenue CHICAGO, U. S. A.

ROTARY DRIERS
TRUCK DRIERS
STERILIZERS
FANS
STEAM TRAPS
OAT BLEACHERS
ING APPARATUS

Don't Register Your Feeds!

Unless you know they are absolutely right. Let us adjust your feeds and supply formulas for new tested feeds that produce results and build bigger business.

30 Years' Practical Experience

FEED FORMULAS
FEED PLANT INSPECTION—
EQUIPMENT
FEED SYSTEM ENGINEERS

S. T. EDWARDS & CO.
110 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT— BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed. MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection?

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY
SHELBYVILLE, IND.
Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario

ELEVATORS — CONVEYORS

Caldwell Products

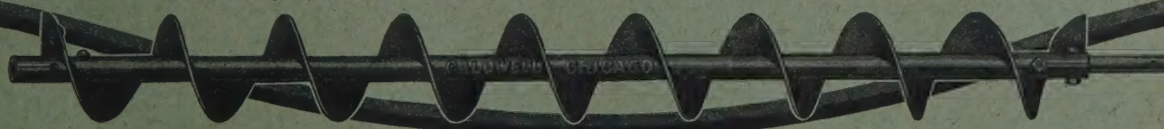
Power Transmission Machinery
—Bearings, Shafting, Pulleys,
Machine Molded Gears, Cut
Gears, Chains and Wheels

Designed and Built for Dependable Service.
To Handle All Kinds of Materials Economically.
Quick Service. Personal Attention. Satisfaction.

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO. LINK-BELT COMPANY, OWNER
Dallas, Texas, 810 Main St. CHICAGO, 1700 S. WESTERN AVE. New York, Woolworth Bldg.

Caldwell Products

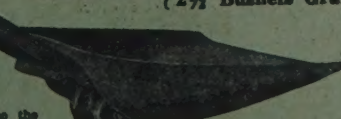
Elevating and Conveying Machinery — Car Spotters, Gear Housings, Belt Conveyors, Chain Conveyors, Elevator Buckets, Boots and Casings, etc.



"THE CLIMAX" SCOOP TRUCK

CAPACITY { 200 Lbs. Coal
2½ Bushels Grain

Can easily add Twenty-Five cents an Hour to the value of a man's time who uses it in unloading Coal or Grain from box cars. Hence, in two weeks' use the Scoop-Truck will pay for itself and cost you nothing for its use thereafter. It will last for years and save the wear-out of a dozen common scoops in doing a like amount of work. Hundreds have tried it and will certify to the truth of these statements. Why not order now and let the Scoop-Truck be doing itself to you?



Patented July 30, 1907

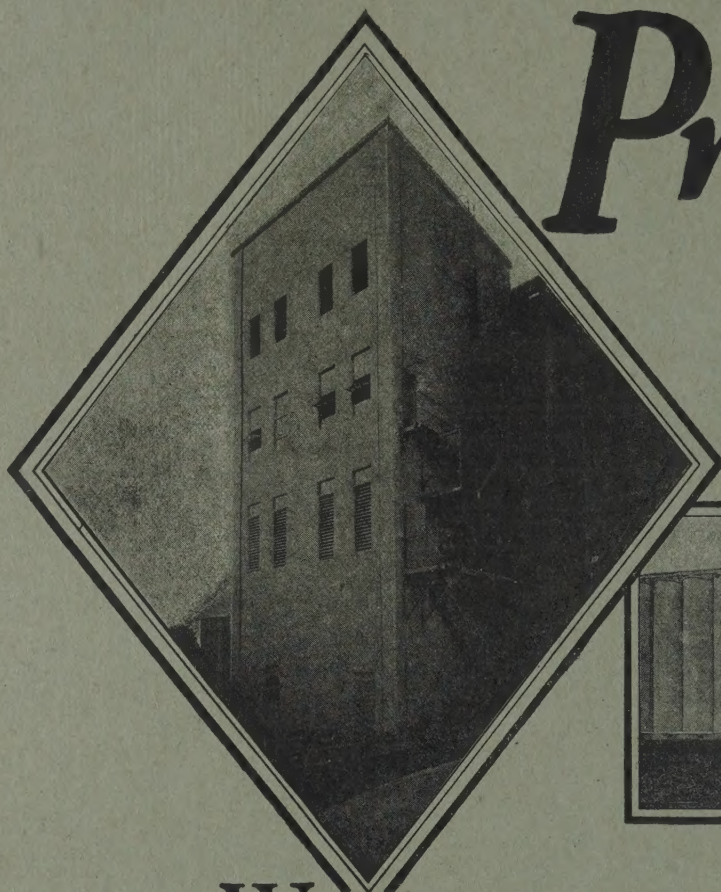
PRICE: \$15.00 F. O. B. cars at factory

Detroit Scoop Truck Co., 993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.

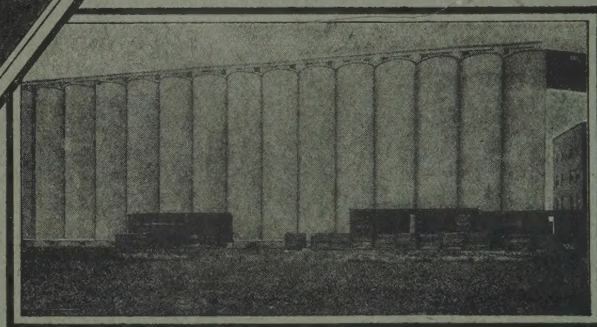
THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. COMPANY

Executive Offices and Factories
Passaic, New Jersey

Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Goods of all kinds.
Specialists on Conveyor and Elevator Belting
Branches in leading cities of the United States



Progress!



With more grain to handle and more speed needed—Diamond Belts are the expert's choice!

The rapid growth of the grain business of the Omaha market caused the erection of this 850,000 bushel annex to the 200,000 bushel elevator of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

All the concrete work was poured monolithically, and the bins were completed and receiving grain within ninety days after ground was first broken.

In the erection of this new elevator, the Folwell-Ahlskog Company, Contractors, used the most improved methods, and selected only materials made to the highest standards.

In line with this policy Diamond Rubber Belts were selected to handle the grain. Two 36" conveyor belts carry it to the bins, and two similar belts transfer it from the bins to the work house. A 30" Diamond Grain Conveyor and a 26" Diamond Grain Elevator Belt also assist in doing the work.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER CO., INC., Akron, Ohio

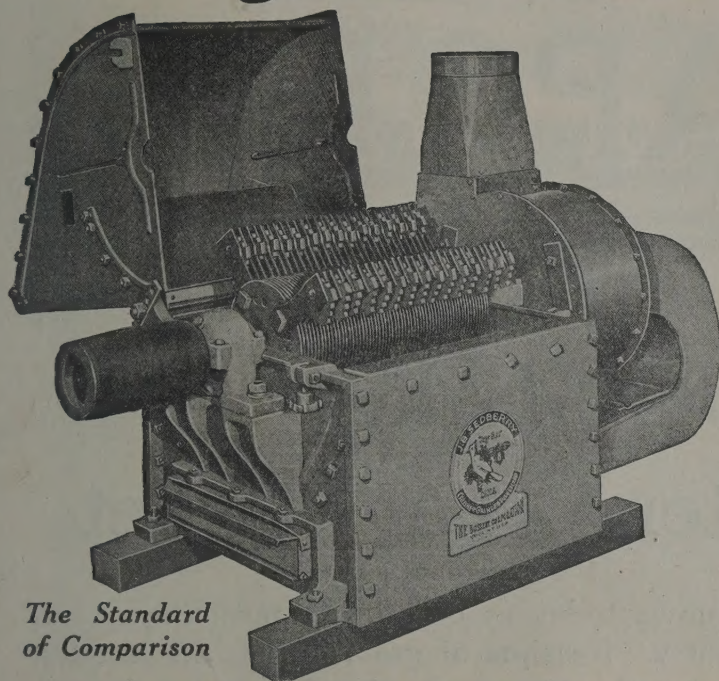
Select

Diamond

RUBBER
BELTS

—capitalize the investigation and experience
of the country's biggest buyers

Greater profits assured when you grind with a "JAY BEE"



*The Standard
of Comparison*

No mill, regardless of kind or cost, will do such fine grinding and at so low a cost as the "Jay Bee". When you install the "Jay Bee" your superior grinding will increase your present business and attract new customers from ten to twenty miles around you. Hundreds of "Jay Bee" owners can testify to this fact.

The "Jay Bee" Standard feed mill meets every grinding requirement. Owners everywhere say it's the best mill made for grinding anything that grows, to any degree of fineness—oats, fine to superfine, hulls lose their identity—whole wheat to whole wheat flour—bran to the fineness of middlings—screenings pulverized to lose their identity—alfalfa hay to alfalfa meal.

"JAY BEE" Crusher—Grinder—Pulverizer

The "Jay Bee" has no burrs, no knives, no rolls, no breaker plates to wear out, break or heat the grain. Manganese Steel Hammers with 16 cutting edges grind the feed. Heavy steel construction makes mill practically unbreakable.

Lowest Power Consumption With Largest Profitable Capacity

Minimum floor space required—small installation cost—lowest upkeep. Styles and sizes to meet every requirement. Write for full description, discounts, terms, etc.

Manufactured by
The Bossert Corp.
Utica, N. Y.

Distributed by
J. B. Sedberry, Inc.
184 Hickory Street, Utica, N. Y.

Beware of imitations. All infringements will be vigorously prosecuted.

HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

Used everywhere.

NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

Hess Warming & Ventilating Co.

1210 So. Western Ave., Chicago

Hess Drier Company of Canada, Ltd.

Theodore Kipp, Managing Director,
68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

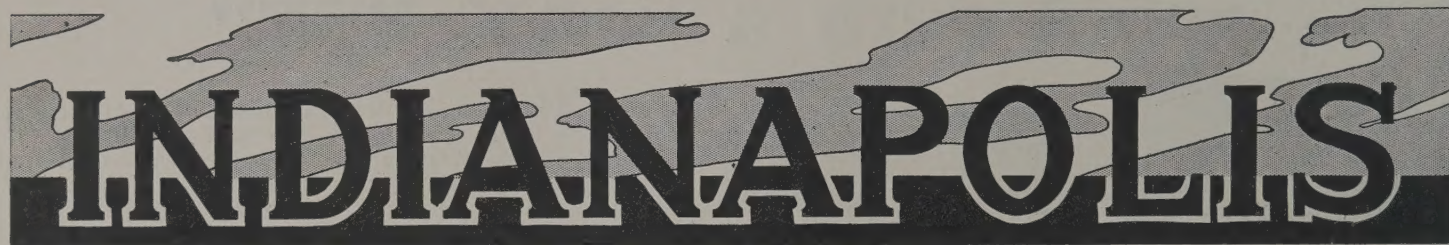
ARE YOU READY TO RECEIVE CORN?

WE CAN FURNISH ANYTHING YOU
NEED TO PUT YOUR PLANT IN
FIRST CLASS CONDITION

WESTERN Grain Elevator Machinery Shellers and Cleaners



UNION IRON WORKS, DECATUR, ILL.



INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis—Your Market—A Three Times Greater Grain Market

Indianapolis, the center of grain centers, is known today as one of the most important, rapidly growing grain and hay markets in the country. Receipts of grain during the last ten years have nearly trebled in volume, due to the advantages its geographical location offers to the grain and hay producing and consuming sections of the country, its splendid railroad facilities assuring prompt returns on shipments, its large local consumption of grain by its corn and flour mills and its manufacturing industries, its increased elevator storage and drying equipment, its adequate weighing facilities and efficient inspection department. This has made Indianapolis more and more important each season for shippers and buyers of grain, hay and feed.

Movement of Grain and Hay During the Year 1925

	Receipts	Shipments
Corn	18,838,000 bushels	14,527,000 bushels
Oats	9,016,000 bushels	7,818,000 bushels
Wheat	4,527,000 bushels	2,141,000 bushels

The following Receivers and Shippers are members of
Indianapolis Board of Trade

HAYWARD-RICH GRAIN COMPANY

COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE
414-415 Board of Trade Building

WM. R. EVANS, President GEO. H. EVANS, Sec.-Treas.

Midwest Elevator Company

Incorporated
BOARD OF TRADE

FOR
SERVICE—EFFICIENCY—COURTESY
SHIP TO

HART-MAIBUCHER CO.

Consignments and Sales to Arrive

THE CLEVELAND GRAIN & MILLING CO.

OPERATING FOUR TERMINAL ELEVATORS
Mighty Good Consignment Service
Ed. K. Shepperd, Manager

WALLACE-GOOD CO.

Grain, Stocks, Cotton
Operating the James E. Bennett & Co. Wire
Room 118, Board of Trade Bldg.

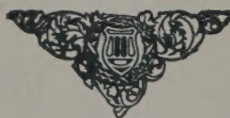
H. E. Kinney Grain Co.

COMMISSION—BROKERAGE

THE LEW HILL GRAIN COMPANY

G R A I N

COMMISSION, BROKERAGE Phone Main 3886



The Bingham Grain Company

Receivers and Shippers of

G R A I N

WELLER EQUIPMENT

The Better Kind of Grain Handling Machinery
FOR THE LARGE OR SMALL ELEVATOR

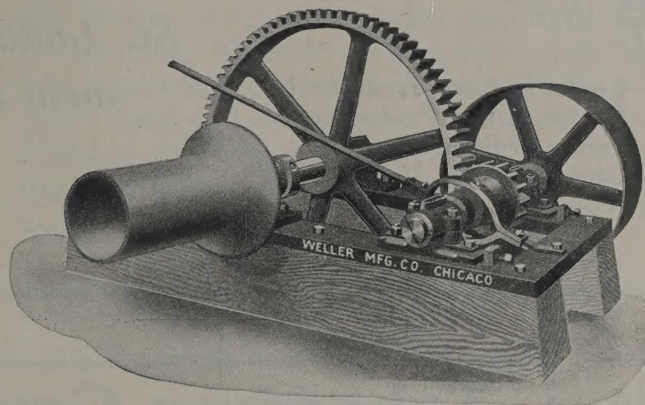


WELLER MARINE LEG

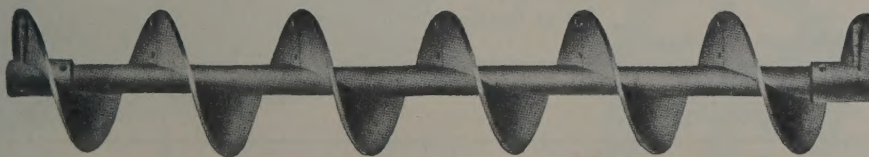
We Make All Types for Unloading Large or Small Boats

WELLER CAR PULLERS

Capacities 2 to 18 Cars. For
Wire or Manila Rope Direct
Connected or For Belt Power.



WELLER SPIRAL CONVEYORS



Cold Rolled Steel Sectional Flights. Wear Long. Evenly Balanced. Run True.
Interchangeable with All Standard Makes.

We Also Make

Aluminum, Brass, Cast Iron, Copper, Galvanized, Monel Metal and Tinned
Spiral and Ribbon Conveyors

Send Us a List of Your Requirements We Will Quote Prices

Weller made products are sold
on the basis of quality. In-
stalled in your elevator they will
help you to operate at full
capacity at the lowest cost for
upkeep. Frequent shutdowns
and waiting for repairs dissi-
pate your profits.

Your Inquiries and Orders will be Appreciated

WELLER MFG. CO.

Main Office and Works,

1820-1856 N. Kostner Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

SALES OFFICES:

NEW YORK

BALTIMORE

BUFFALO

DETROIT

OMAHA

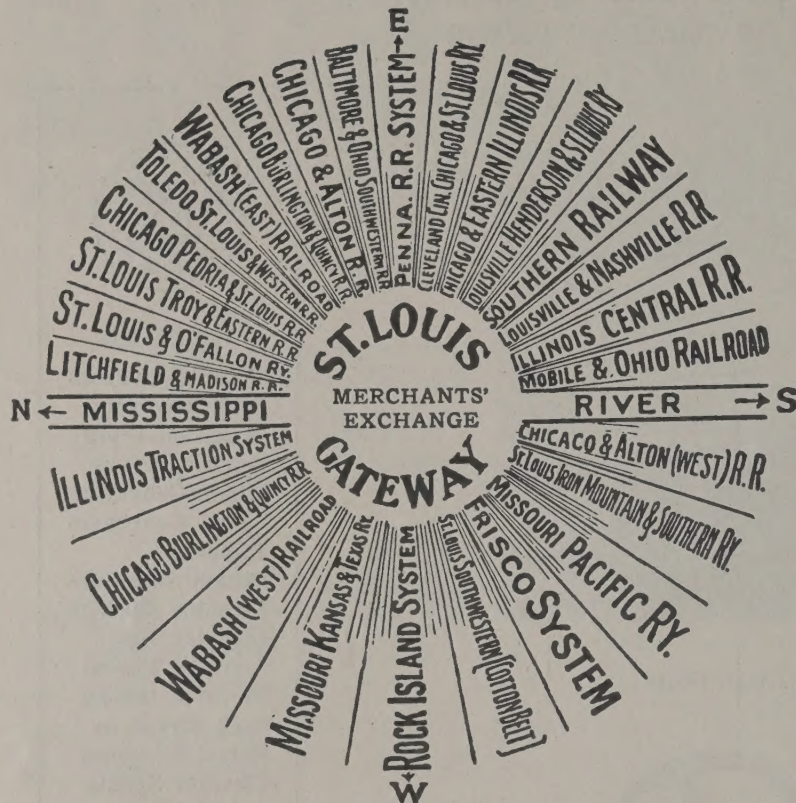


WE MAKE

Apron Conveyors
Belt Conveyors
Drag Conveyors
Pan Conveyors
Mixing Conveyors
Spiral Conveyors
Trippers
Bucket Elevators
Elevator Buckets
Elevator Boots
Elevator Casing
Elevator Heads
Sack Elevators
Barrel Elevators
Elevator Spouts
Loading Spouts
Dock Spouts
Chain
Sprockets
Truck Dumps
Wagon Dumps
Truck Hoppers
Power Shovels
Car Pullers
Rope Drives
Gears

Power Transmitting
Machinery

ST. LOUIS, MO.



Within a radius of 25 Miles—Center of Corn Production.
 Within a radius of 250 Miles—Center of Oat Production.
 Within a radius of 135 Miles—Center of Farm Area.
 Within a radius of 100 Miles—Center of Farm Valuation.
 Within 175 Miles—Center of Population, United States.

St. Louis One of the Greatest
Primary Grain Markets in the
United States

More than One Hundred Million
Bushels of Grain Received
Annually

Movement of Grain by Barge
from St. Louis to New Orleans
for Export a Factor in Grain
Trade

*St. Louis Leading Consign-
ment Market in United
States*

Nanson Commission Co.

(INCORPORATED)

GRAIN AND HAY

202 Chamber of Commerce

Write Us for Full
Information on
St. Louis Markets

ST. LOUIS

Consignments a
Specialty

Toberman Grain Company

GRAIN, HAY AND SEEDS

A long established house, energetic, enterprising and alert for your interests.

Let us handle your consignments

300 Merchants Exchange

ST. LOUIS, MO.

"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

GRAIN, HAY and GRASS SEEDS
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co.

125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE

Robinson Telegraphic Cipher

Revised Edition

Cloth Binding \$2.00
 Leather Binding 2.25

MITCHELL BROTHERS PUBLISHING CO.

431 S. Dearborn Street

Chicago, Ill.

SEO. C. MARTIN, JR. President
 FRED C. HOOSE Vice-President
 P. C. KNOWLTON Sec'y & Treas.

Martin & Knowlton Grain Co.

Successors to

GOFFE & CARKENER CO.

Suite 516 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

G

MARSHALL HALL GRAIN COMPANY

HANDLED ON COMMISSION
 BOUGHT TO ARRIVE
 SOLD FOR SHIPMENT
 EXPORT

ST. LOUIS

For Milling Wheat

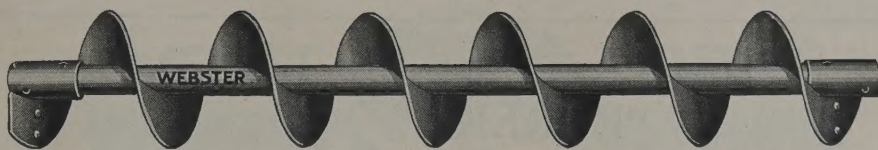
Come to St. Louis

Best Grades of Soft Winter and Hard Red
 Wheat always available. Millers for years
 have found the St. Louis Market most satis-
 factory for wheat supplies.

The Winter Wheat Market



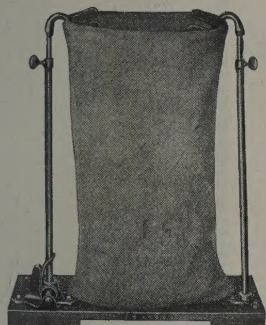
Buffalo Elevator Bucket



Steel Screw Conveyor



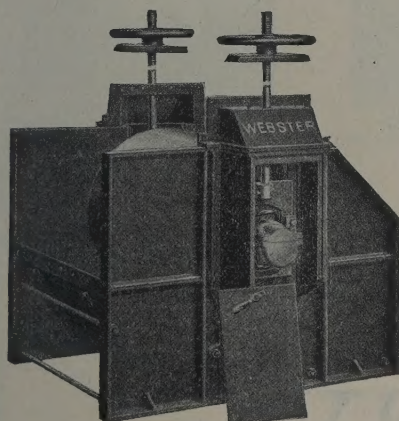
Empire Elevator Bucket



Moshier Bag Holder



Champion Flour Scoop



Elevator Boot

Webster Grain Handling Equipment

WHETHER your requirements are for elevator buckets, sprockets, chains, bearings, friction clutches, elevator boots, car pullers, grain scoops, power shovels, or complete equipment for handling grain, flour and feed, Webster offers you an opportunity to obtain the best.

Our forty-nine years' experience in designing and manufacturing grain handling equipment has enabled us to produce only that which is recognized as superior.

No matter what your grain handling problem is, Webster equipment, plus our engineering staff, will more than likely lead you out of your difficulties. Catalog showing our complete line of grain handling equipment sent on request.

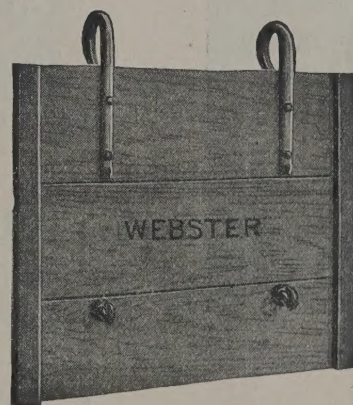
THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY

1856 N. Kostner Ave.

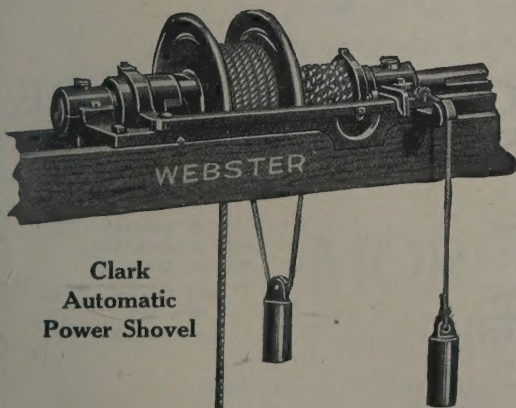
CHICAGO



Car-Loading Spout



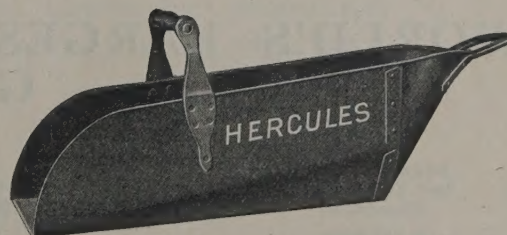
Power Shovel Scoop



Clark Automatic Power Shovel



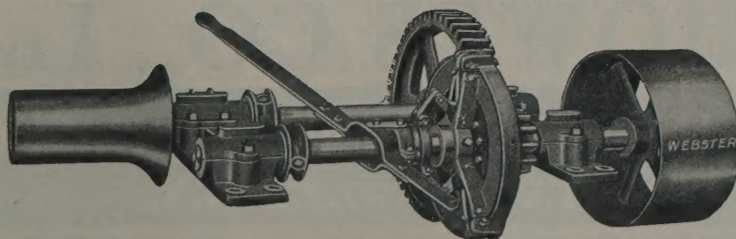
Sprocket Wheel



Hercules Grain Scoop



Salem Elevator Bucket



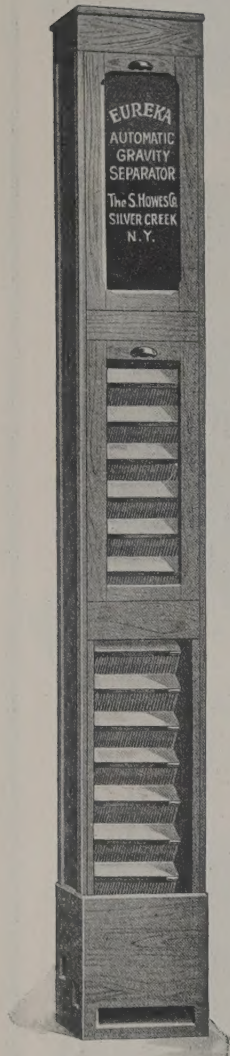
Car Puller



Minneapolis "V" Elevator Bucket



"Eureka" - "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



Single Machine

"EUREKA" "INVINCIBLE" GRAVITY SEPARATOR *familiarly known as the* NEEDLE SCREEN

Ideal for separating slim grains and small seeds from fat kernels. In its descent, the grain tumbles over a series of vibrating needle screens. Seeds and thin, light, underweight kernels drop through the spaces between the needles. The larger, heavier, sound grain rides over the ends of the needles and comes out CLEAN.

Gravity and Vibrating Needles do the work

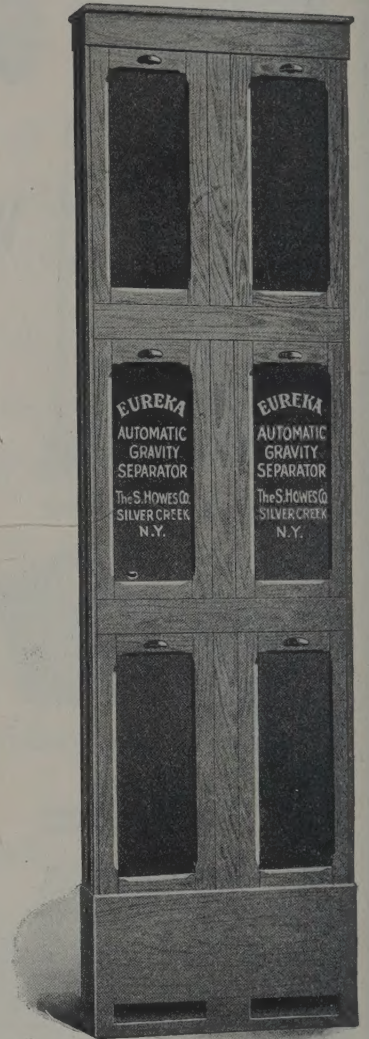
The vibrating needles prevent clogging or filling up of the screens.

Self-acting Requires no power No moving parts

A splendid machine for separating

Wild Oats, Immature Kernels, Seeds, etc.

from



Double Machine

Light Barley

Manufactured by

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF HIGH GRADE GRAIN CLEANERS

REPRESENTATIVES

Edward P. Lacey
6645 Stewart Ave.
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New York City

F. E. Dorsey,
3850 Wabash Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Bert Eesley,
Box 363,
Fremont, O.

S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE"

GRAIN

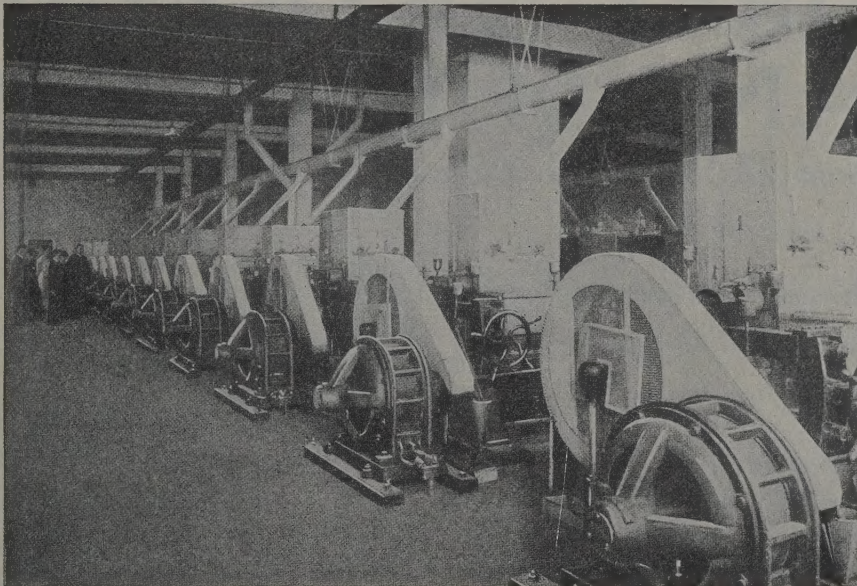
CLEANING

MACHINERY





In America's Most Progressive Mills



40 HP. Morse Silent Chain Drives from motors to Post Toasties Rolls, Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

The Postum Cereal Company of Battle Creek, Mich., uses Morse Silent Chains for driving the heavy toasties rolls and other machinery throughout the plant where exacting service is required.

Like many other nationally known concerns, they realize that the dependable and efficient operation of Morse Drives is a great aid to sure, economical production.

Morse Drives are 98.6% efficient, positive, flexible, ideal for short centers. One-tenth or 5,000 H.P., the same dependable results are possible.

Publication No. 28 illustrates and describes many applications of Morse Silent Chain Drives in prominent mills. Address the nearest office for a copy.

MORSE CHAIN COMPANY ITHACA, N. Y., U. S. A.

ATLANTA, GA. 702 Candler Bldg.
Earl F. Scott & Co.
BALTIMORE, MD. 1002 Lexington Bldg.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C. 404 Commercial Bank Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL. 112 W. Adams St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO. 421 Engineers Bldg.

DENVER, COLO. 211 Ideal Bldg.
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LOUISVILLE, KY. 516 W. Main St.
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..... 413 Third St.
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OMAHA, NEB. 727 W. O. W. Bldg.
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..... 808 Peoples Bank Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA. Westinghouse Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Monadnock Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO. 2137 Railway Exchange Bldg.
TORONTO, 2, ONT., CAN. 50 Front Street, E.
Strong Scott Mfg. Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN. Dufferin St.
Strong Scott Mfg. Co.





FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

Statement of Condition at Close of Business December 31, 1926

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$212,463,282.11	Capital Stock paid in	\$15,000,000.00
United States Bonds and U. S. Certificates	377,816.38	Surplus Fund	15,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Postal Savings Deposits	780,000.00	Other Undivided Profits	4,419,765.81
Other Bonds and Securities (market value)	7,201,127.79	Discount Collected but not Earned	1,050,551.81
Real Estate (Bank Building)	4,549,339.93	Dividends Declared but Unpaid	824,136.50
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	900,000.00	Reserved for Taxes	3,108,651.41
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	4,744,446.45	Liability Account of Acceptances	6,109,438.87
		Time Deposits	\$22,004,481.88
		Demand Deposits	236,280,720.32
			258,285,202.20
		Liabilities other than those above stated	1,116,297.94
			<u>\$304,914,044.54</u>
CASH RESOURCES			
Due from Fed. Res. Bank \$25,071,671.46		Contingent Liabilities	
Cash & Due from Banks 48,684,729.86	73,756,401.32	under Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit Guaranteed by Customers	\$ 6,375,809.99
Other Assets	141,630.56		
	<u>\$304,914,044.54</u>		

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

Statement of Condition at Close of Business December 31, 1926

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Securities	\$48,926,728.27	Capital Stock	\$ 7,500,000.00
Time Loans and Discounts	45,425,565.39	Surplus Fund	7,500,000.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	450,000.00	Other Undivided Profits	3,994,972.21
Bank Premises (Equity)	4,451,599.65	Reserved for Interest and Taxes	3,314,855.28
Demand Loans	\$31,602,236.79	Liability as Endorser on bills purchased and sold	3,866,390.42
Due from Fed. Res. Bank 5,168,743.10		Time Deposits	\$95,229,308.14
Cash & Due from Banks 12,104,832.34	48,875,812.23	Demand Deposits	25,798,741.12
			121,028,049.26
Other Assets	288,054.51	Liabilities other than those above stated	1,213,492.88
	<u>\$148,417,760.05</u>		<u>\$148,417,760.05</u>

Combined Capital, Surplus and Profits	\$ 53,414,738.02
Combined Deposits	379,313,251.46
Combined Resources	453,331,804.59

Frank O. Wetmore, Chairman
Melvin A. Traylor, President

Dearborn, Monroe
and Clark Streets

NEW YORK GRAIN FUTURES

DOMESTIC WHEAT — BONDED WHEAT — DOMESTIC OATS

The New York Wheat Futures Market provides an ideal hedge for millers and exporters.

The desirable grades only of Domestic Wheat are deliverable on contract with nothing below No. 2 Hard Winter, No. 2 Red Winter and No. 2 Northern Spring. The bonded contract is for the Standard Export Grades of Canadian Wheat deliverable under the original Dominion Certificates.

Wheat at Buffalo is at a most desirable distributing point for Eastern mills and from Buffalo export grain can be shipped via any Atlantic port as ocean freight is available.

Effective January 3rd, 1927, trading was inaugurated in Domestic Oats, Buffalo delivery. The contract is for No. 2 White Oats, United States Standard with No. 1 White deliverable at $\frac{1}{2}$ c premium and No. 3 White at $1\frac{1}{2}$ c discount under the contract price. Buffalo is in the direct line of flow of surplus oats from the Central West, Southwest and Northwest, and as a distributing point for the Eastern Trade is unequalled.

Commissions on all grain are $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel for **non-members** residing in United States and Canada and $\frac{3}{8}$ c per bushel for **non-members** residing outside of the United States and Canada. Commissions are $\frac{1}{8}$ c per bushel for **members** residing in United States and Canada and $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel for **members** residing outside of the United States and Canada.

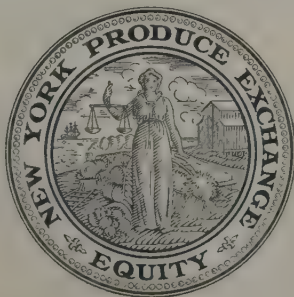
Members of the Clearing House are as follows:

Andrus, C. W., & Son
Bache, J. S., & Co.
Barnes-Ames Company
Betts & Power
Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co.,
Inc.
Clark, John F., & Co.
Continental Grain Co.
Dare, E. H., & Co.
Dreyfus, Louis, & Company

Earle & Stoddart, Inc.
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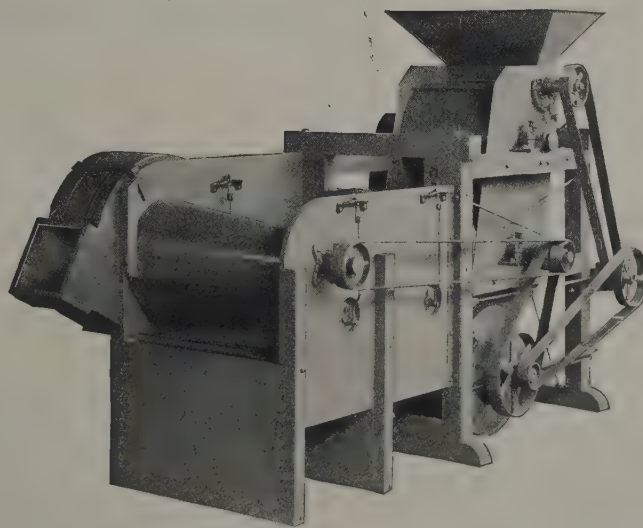
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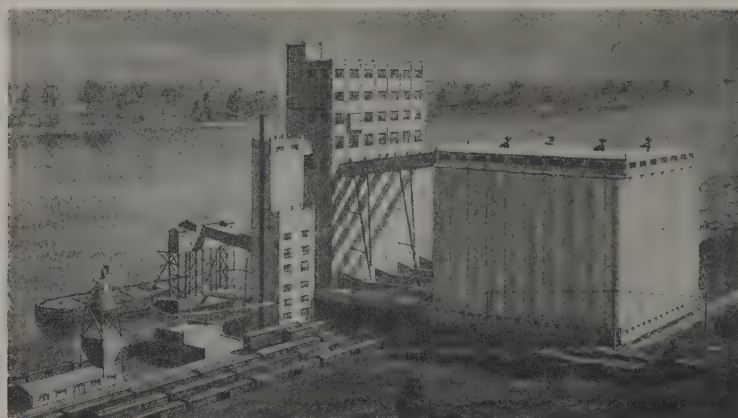
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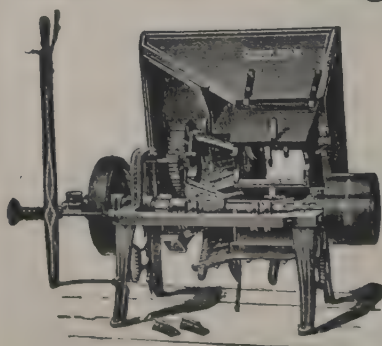


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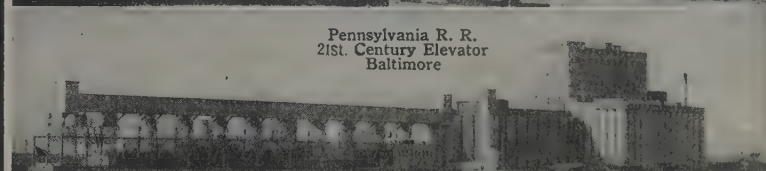
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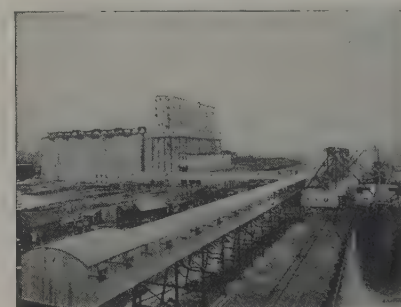
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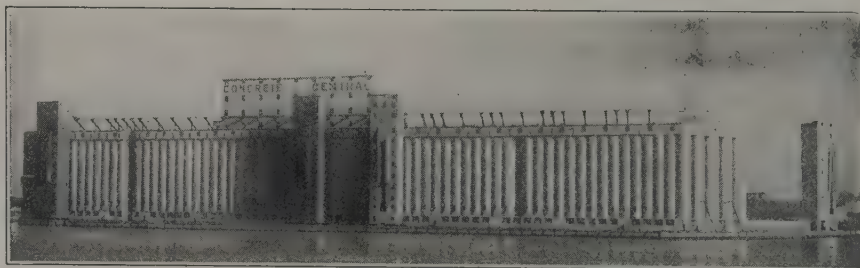
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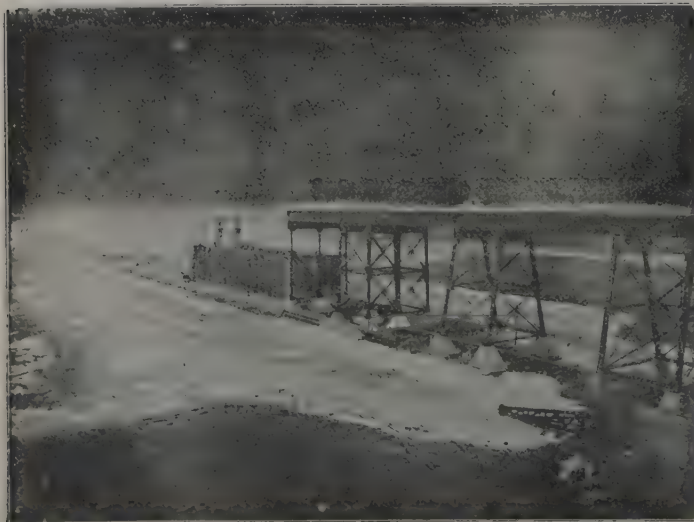
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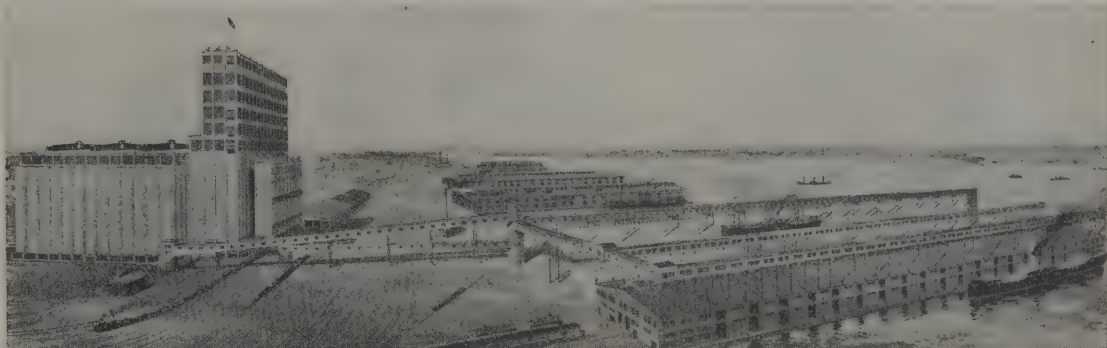
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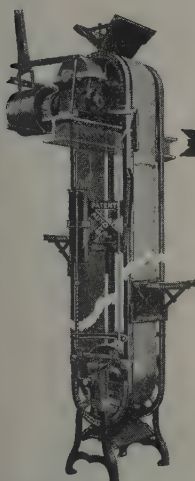
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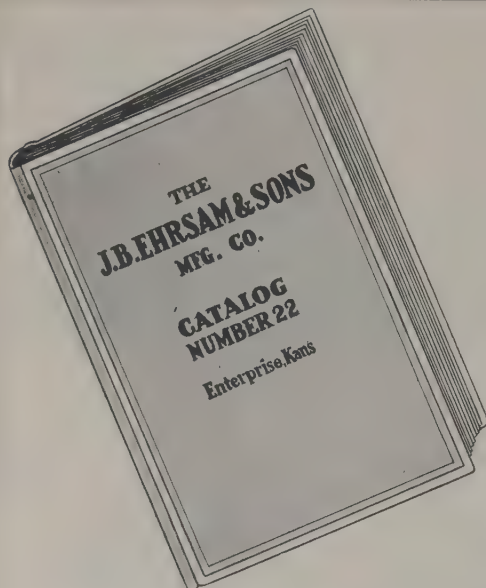
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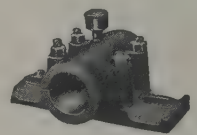
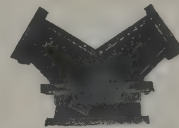
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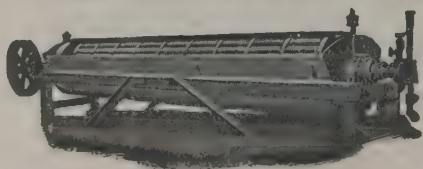


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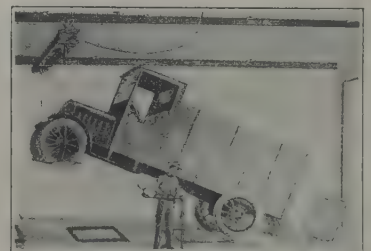
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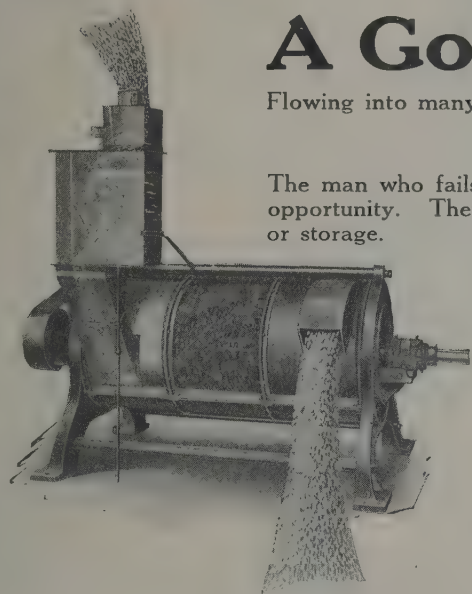
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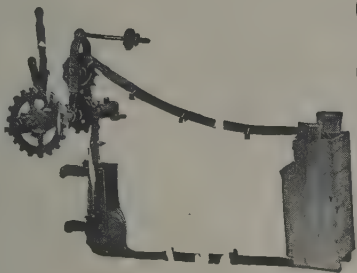
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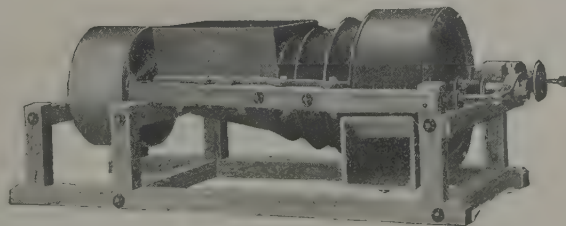


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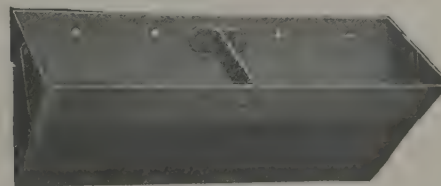


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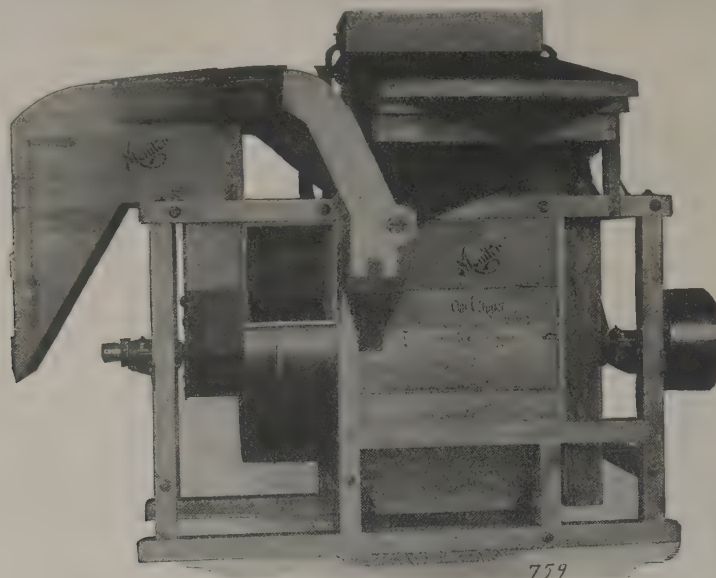
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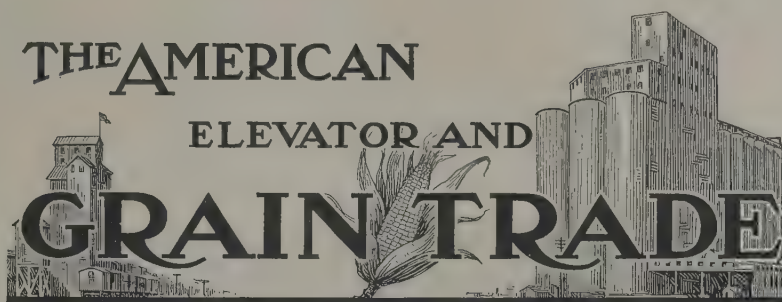
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VOL. XLV

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JANUARY 15, 1927

NO. 7

Milwaukee Elevator "E" Increases Capacity

New Concrete Structures on Site of Old Buildings Add to Storage of Elevator Operated by the Wisconsin Grain Elevators Company

JUST prior to the beginning of the new year Milwaukee saw the completion of an important addition to her grain storage facilities. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Elevator "E" now affords storage for 1,320,000 bushels. The new concrete tanks represent 460,000 bushels of this aggregate capacity. The new buildings were erected on the site of the house which burned, and the completed elevator represents the very last word in modern reinforced concrete construction.

The units which were just completed were designed and built by the Burrell Engineering & Construction Company of Chicago, Ill. The work was completed in rapid order once the actual construction had been undertaken, and despite the difficulties presented by the old pilings no undue delay was experienced. The completed job shows that the new units have been erected in such a way that they co-ordinate well with the old storage and the old and new constitute a well matched whole.

The old head house of Elevator "E" was built some 50 years ago, and it burned to the ground about three years ago, leaving the 21 cylindrical tanks and 12 interspace bins standing like a monument. However, these tanks were utilized during the time since the fire through the ingenious use of blowers and at and during the time of construction the tanks were filled with oats.

After the fire the old stone foundations were not disturbed, thus serving as a seal or cap for the wood piles that carried the old structure. Just prior to the commencing of the new works, the old rubble stone piers and walls were removed, exposing to view the tops of some 700 Norway and white pine piles, averaging around 18 inches in diameter at the butt (which is the top when the piles are in the ground). Old records showed that these piles were 56 feet long, and not a single pile

was found to be defective, rotten, or in any way impaired.

In excavating for the five boot pits, some of these piles were cut off about 20 feet from the ground level and the engineers state that better lumber was never seen than the pieces of these piles that had to come out.

The Menominee Canal is a little over a mile from the mouth of the harbor, and it is on the south bank of this canal that the elevator is located. By means of dredging, the canal was brought to a depth of 21 feet. Ships of a length of 350 feet

are the outstanding feature of this plant. It is 70 by 80 feet on the ground, by 200 feet in height. One-half of this height is in the cupola. The cleaners and clippers are located midway up, with two bins over and under each machine, each bin holding over a carload. The weighman's office is on the scale floor, and the superintendent's office is in one corner on the dock side of the work floor. Both a passenger lift and a spiral stairway afford easy access to all floors.

The capacity of the 28 rectangular bins in the work house is 210,000 bushels. The capacity of the four bins which are provided for shipping to boats is 8,000 bushels each. These are 55 feet above the water and are equipped with four telescoping shipping spouts. Three carloading spouts are on the land side. Two reach the third track and one reaches the second track. The shipping capacity makes it possible to load grain into ships at the rate of 65,000 bushels per hour, and it can be received from cars at the rate of eight carloads per hour. Adequate space for 15 cars at a time is afforded by the shipping tracks.

On the first and second tracks, cars can be unloaded into four carload sinks, from which the grain can be dropped upon two 42-inch belts, each of which has a capacity of 25,000 bushels per hour, to the

boots of two receiving legs which are equipped with 28-inch rubber belts. These belts carry two rows of 12 by 9 Superior DP Buckets which are staggered and have a capacity of 15,000 bushels per hour. The same capacity applies to the two shipping legs.

A leg provided for transfer only has a capacity of 10,000 bushels per hour; and one leg for either transfer or drier service can handle 5,000 bushels per hour. The bleacher leg is capable of handling 3,500 bushels an hour.

The cleaner floor has three No. 11 Monitor Clippers and three of Huntley Manufacturing Com-



WISCONSIN GRAIN ELEVATORS COMPANY'S ELEVATOR "E" AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

can turn at the elevator by using the slip which makes a right angle with the canal at this point.

As to rail transportation, the house is connected with the main tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's Muskego Yard. The elevator has its own tracks—three in number and each over 2,000 feet in length. Switching charges on grain at Milwaukee are absorbed by the various railroads.

The completed plant comprises the original units of 21 tanks and 12 interspace bins, the head house with its 53 bins, and the 15 new tanks with eight interspace bins. The head house and its equipment

pany's Receiving Separators, each of which has a capacity of 5,000 bushels. In the track shed, there is a Weller Car Puller for two receiving and two loading tracks. There are also two Peterson Grain Door Openers on turntables. These serve both tracks. There are four sets of double Weller Shovel Machines.

On opposite sides—and separated from the work house, are the storage annexes. A space of 58 feet intervenes between the old storage and the work house, and there is 11½ feet of space between the new tanks and the work house. Both storage units are 70 feet wide; the old one having a length of 162 feet and the new one 120 feet.

It was in 1916 that the old tanks were erected, and the 15 new ones, of the same size were begun April 23, 1926 and completed December 1. They have a diameter of 22½ feet and are 85 feet in height. Each has a capacity of 27,000 bushels. The interstice bins each can hold 6,500 bushels. The old unit afforded storage amounting to 650,000 bushels, and the new gives space for 460,000 bushels. Some hundreds of thousands additional could be installed in the space between the new tanks and the boiler plant.

Six herringbone gear reducers have been provided for the elevator head drives. The four drives on the 100-horsepower motors reduce the speed from 900 to 32 R. P. M.; the drive on the 40-horsepower motor of the transfer leg and the 35-horsepower motor of the drier leg reduce from 900 to 35 R. P. M. All have flexible couplings on the motor shaft.

The Willey-Ellis Company furnished the Ellis Drier, which has a capacity of 1,000 bushels per hour. It has 3,000 square feet of radiation in coils and a fan which displaces 77,000 cubic feet of air per minute. There is an Ellis Bleacher and an independent cooler system. Above the drier is 4,000 bushels' storage and below 2,000 bushels. Steam is supplied by two 300-horsepower boilers.

The belts extend out of the work house toward



SCALE FLOOR OF ELEVATOR "E"

the east, over the old storage tanks; and two other belts extend toward the west, over the new storage tanks. These conveyor belts measure 36 inches in width and are capable of carrying from 20,000 to 22,000 bushels per hour. They unload into the old tanks by means of two trippers and into the new tanks by means of two Weller Trippers. There are two conveyor belts, 36 inches wide, in the new daylight basement below the tanks, and under them, in the work house, is a 36-inch cross-belt. A 30-inch belt is used to carry grain from drier to drier leg. For mixing, grain can be drawn from every bin in the head house or storage or both, to any main leg.

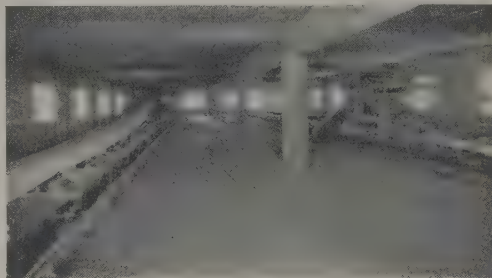
Two-thousand five-hundred-bushel garners over two 2,000-bushel Fairbanks Hopper Scales, with 2,500-bushel hoppers, have been provided so that the grain goes to these from the receiving legs. Grain also passes from scales through telescope spouts to every bin in the work house, or by conveyor belts to the tanks.

All primary drives except the drier are Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives in dust-proof oil housings.

Secondary drives to heads were specified the same, and the drier drive is a rope drive. All spouting and leg casings, as well as scale hoppers and the circular stairs and some other steel features, were furnished by the Weller Metal Products Company.

The dust collecting system not only includes the sweeper system, but provides suction on all conveyor belts, boots, heads and drier. That which is drawn into the system by the air goes to a trap with valves, so that grain goes back to the elevator while dust goes to a bin which can contain two carloads, above the track shed. Four packers are located at this point so that the dust can be sacked, and space has been provided above the track shed for five carloads of bagged dust.

The installation of an automatic scale has been provided for, and also a bag sewing machine in the sacking room, a special bin holding a carload being connected to the automatic scale, the filled



CONVEYOR GALLERY IN THE MILWAUKEE ELEVATOR

sacks of grain or dust going via gravity chute to the car on the track below.

Automatic electric light signals have been provided to govern the loading and unloading, as well as operation of the legs. Vapor proof globes are used for the red, white and green lamps. The house is electrically operated and lighted throughout, and central station service affords a 13,000-volt current, entering the transformer room, and it is converted here into 440 volts to take care of the individual motors, which use three-phase, 60-cycle alternating current.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company furnished four 100-horsepower motors for the legs; one 40-horsepower motor for the cleaner and clipper leg; a 15-horsepower motor for the bleacher leg; three of 15 for the cleaners; one of 50 for the car puller; two of 10 for the receiving conveyor; one of 50 and one of 40 for the dust collecting system; one of five for the employees' elevator; four of 15 and two of 20 for the conveyors; and four of 10 for the power shovels.

This plant is being operated by the Wisconsin Grain Elevators Company, of which A. R. Taylor is the president, with headquarters in Milwaukee. The company operates Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Elevator "E" with its capacity of 1,320,000 bushels, in Milwaukee, as well as Elevator "B"—400,000 bushels' capacity, in Savanna, Ill. A private wire system to all principal markets is maintained, and western offices are located in Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Des Moines, Iowa. O. J. Knoebel, who has been in continuous charge of the house for its various operators since 1912, is the superintendent of Elevator "E".

PROTEIN AS PRICE FACTOR

Since American consumers insist on high specifications on strength of flour, this results in high premiums for high-protein wheat, widening the margin between high-protein wheat and ordinary wheat, declares the Food Research Institute of California. This makes for expansion in Hard wheat acreage in Montana and in the Southwest. There is an area in western Kansas, eastern Colorado, northwestern Oklahoma and Texas and northeastern New Mexico that is climatically adapted to the raising of high-protein Hard Winter wheat and agriculturally adapted to relatively low-cost production with the use of the combine for harvesting, associated with summer fallow and tillage under tractor-power.

It is possible that continuation of high premiums

for high-proteined Hard wheat may result in such expansion of acreage as to bring into the market an amount of Hard wheat much larger than we have ever imported from Canada. Such development in Hard wheat growing would tend to exaggerate the already difficult problem of disposing of surplus inferior wheats. Contemplating the problem of export of inferior wheats, we reach the same conclusion arrived at through consideration of the problem of import of superior wheat: The present and prospective problem of wheat growing in the United States is essentially the result of a wheat culture inadequately adapted to meet the consumers' quality demands. This is naturally reflected in the existing price trends.

TIED UP FOR WINTER

Several steamers are now in Milwaukee's inner harbor for winter storage of grain. The steamship *Munsing* has been loaded at Elevator "E" for the Wisconsin Grain Elevators Company. The Donahue-Stratton Company has chartered the *John A. Donaldson* for winter storage at the Kinnickinnic Elevator.

MISSISSIPPI SYSTEM ESSENTIAL TO MIDWEST TRADE

By M. G. BARNES

Chief Engineer, Illinois State Division of Waterways

Grain growers and grain dealers, as well as farmers generally, merchants and manufacturers of the Middle West find themselves greatly handicapped in competition with similar interests located on our seacoasts or in foreign lands competing for foreign trade. People of the upper Mississippi Valley are at least 1,000 miles further from the high seas than any of our competing countries having surplus grain products for distribution. These conditions make it necessary to secure the cheapest possible means of transportation for heavy commodities produced in this, the "bread basket" of our nation. Happily, nature has provided the means of cheaper transportation by the network of rivers reaching into the very heart of this inland empire. It only requires a wise improvement and development of these rivers to make them of untold value to the Mississippi Valley and to the nation.

When the Mississippi Valley riverways are improved and standardized as have been the waters of the Great Lakes, commerce will develop thereon to a greater magnitude and of equal importance with the waters of the Lakes. Congress is improving the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo with a system of locks and dams and channel depth of nine feet, with locks 110 feet wide, being the same dimensions as the Illinois Waterway. This Ohio River improvement is nearing completion. Probably within three years the entire system will be completed and through navigation will be opened, throughout the navigation season, between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. Already the commerce on the Ohio River exceeds 15,000,000 tons per annum. It increases 5,000,000 tons per year. A much more rapid growth will follow its completion.

The War Department has made many surveys and reports on the improvement of the Illinois River to meet the needs of commerce. The last survey and report made by the War Department will be found in House Document No. 4, 69th Congress, First Session. That survey shows that if the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers are improved so as to insure a nine-foot channel from Chicago to the Gulf, an added commerce of 7,515,000 tons will be attracted to this waterway, and that the annual saving in freight charges would amount to \$3,810,000.00. If the depth of improvement were limited to eight feet, the tonnage would be reduced to 6,315,000 tons and the annual saving would be \$2,811,800.00; that is, with one foot extra depth the annual traffic is increased 1,200,000 tons and the annual saving is increased approximately \$1,000,000.00. Much of this would be a saving on grain rates.

New Manager Turns Losses to Profits

Sacked Grain Versus Bulk Handling As Exemplified by the Shaniko (Ore.) Farmers Elevator, in Which Both Methods Are Used

By H. W. JEFFRIES

BACK in 1918 the state agricultural schools of Oregon, assisted by Government agencies, made strenuous efforts to convince the grain growers and dealers of the state that handling grain in bulk possessed many advantages not to be found in the sack method. Such a campaign would have results and one of these was the erection of a number of country elevators. The elevator of the Shaniko Farmers' Elevator Company, at Shaniko, Ore., was one of these.

The management of this elevator is in the capable hands of Charles Werner, far better known locally as "Charley." Mr. Werner, in speaking of the origin of the elevator, naturally touched on the



CHARLES WERNER, MANAGER OF THE SHANIKO ELEVATOR

two methods of grain handling. He is of the belief that the bulk method is not particularly adapted to the needs of this section. As he pointed out, one of the primary factors to be taken into consideration in the production of any commodity is labor cost. It is on this point that the farmers disagree with the instructive agencies that have been so active in their efforts to sell the bulk handling idea. Bulk handling of grain materially increases the labor cost of the small or average farmer of this section as this method requires such equipment as a threshing engine, separator, grain tanks, as well as men to operate them. This equipment is too large for the most of these grain growers and the crew required to man it would necessitate a larger overhead for labor than they can well afford to pay.

A suggestion was offered by the writer that possibly such equipment could be profitably owned and operated by a group of farmers in some co-operative manner. Mr. Werner believes that even under such a plan the labor costs, while materially lessened, would still react unfavorably against it. He further stated that two privately owned outfits were not paying altogether handsome dividends

to harvest a given acreage with this equipment is far less than with the larger and less flexible threshing outfit.

The output of these "combines" is sacked as it is threshed. These sacks are inexpensive and can be returned to the elevator for an allowance when the crop is harvested. By handling the crop in such small units, its transportation to market becomes greatly simplified and makes it possible for one man with most any kind of vehicle to take care of it. Or if the farmer desires to hold his grain awaiting a more favorable market, the storage of it becomes less of a problem than it would be were the grain in bulk as no specially designed building is necessary.

These and other points were brought out by Mr. Werner, so it was not surprising to learn that the warehouse adjoining the elevator handles a far greater volume of business than the concrete tanks do. The elevator is of steel and concrete construction with its headhouse rising 100 feet above the ground. The four circular tanks are 80 feet high and surround four interstice tanks.

Shaniko is an old time town located on the east-



CONCRETE STORAGE UNIT OF THE SHANIKO (ORE.) FARMERS ELEVATOR COMPANY

ern slope of the Coast Range of mountains in central Oregon, just north of the Central Oregon Desert. Sheep raising and grain growing are the chief pursuits of the section that Shaniko serves as trading center. It is located on the O. R. & N. Railroad, which provides a transportation outlet for this elevator. Practically all of the 30,000 bushels (its capacity) is reserved for wheat, although some space is allotted to barley, oats and rye. Wheat is by far the most important crop with the other grains following in the order named. All of this crop is moved to the elevator and warehouse either by motor truck or wagons. Near the unloading dump is a control wheel that regulates the distributing spout located atop the eight bins in which the 30,000 bushels are contained.

No cleaning equipment is used as most of the grain received is very clean and the dockage on that which isn't up to a high standard is not sufficient to justify cleaning before shipping. Provided the grain is on hand to be unloaded, Mr. Werner states that his equipment will comfortably unload 1,200 bushels per hour. This same figure applies to shipping as well.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. supply the prime mover, a 20-horsepower oil engine of the Diesel type. This

is located in a basement underneath the office. Three scales of the Fairbanks brand are in use; one of these is an automatic, another is of the hopper variety and the third is a dump scale. City water is available and fire hoses as well as chemical extinguishers are distributed throughout the building for protection against fire. This year their business totalled 65,000 bushels and this figure is just 5,000 bushels over the average.

The warehouse has a capacity of 45,000 bushels and at the time of the writer's visit was well filled. While the quality of the crops locally was exceptionally high this year, the yield was not large. Had conditions been more favorable a far greater yield could have been expected with a corresponding increase in business. Wood; coal, ice, fence



FAIRBANKS MORSE DIESEL ENGINE IN THE SHANIKO PLANT

posts and sacks, as well as a general storage business represent the principal sidelines engaged in by this elevator.

The stock of this company is owned and controlled by a group of farmers residing in the district tributary to Shaniko. Mr. Werner has been with this company as manager since 1922, although he has been actively engaged in other lines of business in or near Shaniko for a number of years. Prior to his assuming control of operations, the plant was suffering from a serious complaint induced by a combination of adverse crop conditions and poor management. This combination, often fatal, would not permit the organization to show a profit. Red ink is now a thing unknown on the ledgers; the business is standing firmly on its own feet and can be safely said to be well on the way to further and greater prosperity.

LAMENT CHICAGO'S ADVANTAGE OVER IOWA'S CAPITAL

The final report of the Iowa Agricultural and Industrial Commission, which has been investigating conditions by order of Governor Hammill, gives publicity to the Chicago grain market. Part of the comment is decidedly favorable; part is unfavorable. The text of the report, relevant to the grain situation, runs as follows:

"So long as it is cheaper to ship through Chicago to Galveston than through Des Moines, so long may the latter city abandon hope of entering into the export business.

"The development of terminal grain markets and warehousing facilities within the state is a task to which all available energy may well be addressed. While this is in a large measure a proper subject of private enterprise, the element of transportation is of state concern, and freight discriminations are so notorious, that there is warranted a vigorous policy on the part of those agencies of the state upon whom rests the responsibility of seeking equalization and adjustment.

"That the centralized markets for the distribution of agricultural commodities are not conducted in the interest of the producer has become increasingly manifest. It is frankly admitted by responsible officials of the United States Department of Agriculture that dealings in future options are of such a character as to cause the most violent fluctuations in prices, and that they do not contribute to their stabilization. Ample corroboration



SHANIKO COMPANY'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE ADJOINING ELEVATOR

to their owners. The reasons for the popularity of the sack method are many but the chief cause of its success is easily identified as the combination harvester and thresher, commonly known as "The Combine." These machines are made in several sizes and the small farmer can select one well fitted to his needs. The number of men required

of these admissions is afforded by other informed sources. The prices paid for cash grain are intimately affected by these operations in futures.

"The sales policy with reference to the marketing of agricultural products, and particularly grain, appears to be predicated upon the theory that as many changes as possible shall be made by, and the profits accrue to, intervening interests. This distribution does not represent the most direct connection possible between the producers and consumer, and the policy is, therefore, economically unsound. Generally speaking, all control of his commodity passes from the producer as soon as it leaves the farm. That such a condition is not only unhealthy in so far as it affects the individual, but as it concerns the whole body politic, is hardly debatable.

"One remedy appears to lie in the development of the grain markets within the state. The fact that no such point can participate profitably and competitively in the grain export trade is of startling importance. This implies not only the most serious handicap upon the development of the state's commercial centers and an increasing market within its borders for the finished agricultural product, but the imposition upon the producer of the additional cost of unnecessarily long haulage, since it is almost universally conceded that the producer 'pays the freight.'"

1,000 ENGINES HAUL GRAIN

Few persons outside of the transportation world have any idea of the program of preparation which the railroads have to carry out for the moving of grain from the wheat fields to the lake vessels. The Canadian Pacific Railroad alone this last fall had massed in the Canadian Northwest 41,316 box cars with a combined capacity of 1,570,040 net tons, and they could carry 52,334,600 bushels of wheat at one trip.

It is estimated that each car made five trips between the grain fields and the Head of the Lakes or Vancouver. A statistician reports that if all these cars had been placed end to end they would form a train 320 miles long. The rail line referred to assigned more than 1,000 locomotives to keep the grain and subsidiary traffic moving at a normal pace.

BANKERS URGE RIVERSIDE ELEVATORS FOR FARM RELIEF

Establishment of a chain of grain elevators throughout the western grain belt at points where national waterways link up with the chief railroads, as outlined in a semi-official, exclusive report to this publication last September, has been recommended to President Coolidge by the association of Iowa bankers. The bankers believe such a system would afford relief for "frozen credit" conditions which have forced many grain belt banks to the wall during the last several years. The delegation that called at the White House and discussed the project with the president, was composed of Representative Letts, H. W. Seaman of Clinton, Iowa, and Chicago, Ill., and Frank Warner, secretary of the Iowa Bankers Association.

Under their plan, as outlined, Federal elevators would be erected at Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., La Crosse, Wis., Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, and Burlington, Iowa, and Peoria, Ill.

KANSAS CITY HOUSES SUFFER HIGH FIRE HAZARD

"Vicious political influences" are blamed by fire prevention engineers for the abnormally high per capita fire loss in Kansas City, Mo., which directly or indirectly affects the interest of all grain houses there. Even though many of the elevators are of concrete or ironclad construction, experts say, the contents are combustible, and the fire hazard will ever be a problem. A report has been made showing the per capita fire loss in the 23 largest American cities in comparison with Kansas City, and the result is startling. The five-year average for the

23 cities is a per capita fire loss of \$3.35. For Kansas City, the figure is \$8.04.

In reviewing the situation, F. H. Wentworth, secretary of the National Fire Prevention Bureau, says: "The bond issue of \$1,200,000 authorized by the people over a year ago for improving the fire department has never been utilized, no improvements whatsoever having yet been secured through it. The morale of the fire department is at lowest ebb. During recent months some of its best men have been dropped or demoted and men with unfavorable records put in their places. There is practically no fire department inspection of property for fire hazards making Kansas City unique in the unintelligent utilization of her fire control forces. Efforts to enact a building code to arrest the present construction practices that are multiplying life and property hazards, are consistently defeated. The situation in Kansas City is more serious than anywhere else in the country."

WELL KNOWN GRAIN MAN DIES

On December 17, Edward H. Bingham, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died, and in his passing the Grain Dealers National Association loses an interested and active worker, and the grain trade loses a friend. Mr. Bingham had been in failing health for



THE LATE EDWARD H. BINGHAM

two years with an incurable disease, and was 52 years old at the time death took him.

His father was an old time grain man and a member of the New York Produce Exchange. Edward H. went to Chicago in 1898 to work for Otto E. Lohrke & Co., of New York. Later he went with Parker & Graff at Chicago. In October 1920, he left this company to become manager of the grain department of Penick & Ford, Ltd., with headquarters at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

He had a thorough knowledge of trade customs and trade rules and had served on the arbitration committees of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Grain Dealers National Association. Just before his death he had been reappointed chairman of the Arbitration Committee No. 2 of the latter organization.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter and three sons.

EARLY MARKETING EXPLAINED

The latest Government report on the Kansas wheat situation has the earmarks of an advertisement for a harvesting machine company, but is none the less interesting. We find that in the harvest of 1926 there worked in the Kansas wheat fields 8,274 combined harvester-threshers that harvested approximately 3,100,000 acres of grain and made available an estimated 50,540,000 bushels of

the best wheat in the world for immediate consumption in market channels. And, the end is not yet. These machines have demonstrated their utility everywhere in Kansas west of the ninety-seventh principal meridian and all but about 1,000,000 acres of the 11,962,000 acres now seeded in Kansas lies west of that imaginary line. It is not unreasonable to assume that two or even three times as many combines could find a place in the sun of a Kansas harvest. With the advent of smaller machines, representing a reasonable overhead investment, and suited to the need and capital of the smaller wheat grower, the field is widened for a number of users. With the reduction in man power required for harvest periods and the increased efficiency possible in handling large scale operations with the largest machines, the field is opened for quantity production on acreages still covered with native sod. The first census of combines taken in Kansas was made in March, 1923, when a total of 2,796 machines was reported.

The ultimate effect that the use of combines will have on the rate and date of marketing wheat is still unanswerable. Much combined wheat has gone onto the early market in the last two years for two reasons. First, the use of combines has grown most rapidly in those parts of Kansas where farm bin storage is the least adequate. Second, many of the machines used the last two years were purchased absolutely on harvest dated notes. The common practice was to deliver the machine without any down payment, but with 50 per cent of the price due at harvest time the first year and the other half due a year later. Experience of the manufacturers has proven this plan successful. One company that delivered a large number of machines on this plan for the 1926 harvest season reports that they offered a cash discount to all purchasers who would take up the full obligation at the first due-note date. Eighty per cent of their customers took advantage of the discount. This meeting of obligations, of course, was influential in forcing much combined wheat on the early market. If marketing of combined wheat is delayed and properly distributed, it is apparent that more and better storage facilities will be needed, especially in the western half of Kansas, says the report.

FIRST GRAIN REPORT MARCH 8

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced the dates for the first half of this year, on which reports of its crop exports will be released.

March 8, 2 p. m., reports on stocks on farms and shipments out of country of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye.

March 18, 2 p. m., report on intentions to plant spring-sown crops, except cotton.

April 8, 2 p. m., report on condition of Winter wheat, rye and pasture.

May 9, 3 p. m., reports on area remaining for harvest, and condition of Winter wheat and rye; stock of hay on farms; condition of hay, meadows and pasture.

June 9, 3 p. m., reports on condition of Winter wheat, Spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay and pasture.

These tentative dates have been established pending the issuance of crop regulations covering dates for the entire year, unless other dates within the particular months be prescribed by law or amendment to the regulations. The first report for 1927, to be issued January 21, will deal with the number and value of livestock on farms.

GRAIN THEFT CHARGED

A United Press dispatch from Albany, N. Y., states that charges of misconduct in office are out against one of the officials at the Gowanus Bay grain elevator, following the release of a state official's report on grain thefts. The charges preferred are as follows:

That he sent one of the employees at the grain elevator to work at his (the official's) home, charging the time to the state payroll, and that 1,000 bushels of barley disappeared from the elevator while he was responsible for them.

The accused official, whose name was withheld,

will be given an opportunity to appear before the Superintendent of Public Works with counsel, if he desires. If Col. Greene, the superintendent, is not satisfied with the explanation given, he will remove the man from the service and turn the case over to District Attorney Dodd of Kings County, he said.

JARDINE'S NEW YEAR REPORT

Considering the country as a whole, says the January report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, 1926 seems to have registered in the minds of a majority of farmers as a disappointing year, although many producers of Winter wheat, potatoes, and certain livestock products, did well.

The crop season was a harassing one with very late spring, widespread drought in early summer and much rain during harvest, states the review. Although the major crops finally turned out about average yields, their quality was lowered, with much consequent discount to farmers from the nominal market prices. The value of the principal crops, based upon prices December 1, was \$7,801,000,000 compared with \$8,949,000,000 a year ago. In spite of lower prices, however, about 2,000,000 acres or 5 per cent greater area of Winter wheat was sown this fall than last.

NOVEL WAY OF RIPENING GRAIN

By L. C. B.

To Switzerland falls the curious distinction of cultivating grain at the highest known elevation in Europe. This is in the valley of the Vorder-Rhein, and it is around the little village of Tschamut, which is situated 5,460 feet above sea level, that this feat in grain husbandry is performed. It is, however, only homely rye which is raised, staple food of the peasants of the valley, and at best the saving of the grain is an arduous task. The climate is so inclement for the greater part of the year, and the growing season is so short and precarious, that there is no possibility of ripening the crop in the usual way. For the sun is too fickle of his favors, and the wind and rain are too masterful. So the peasants have erected in their fields a novel drying apparatus, which admirably makes up for Nature's insufficiency. At a distance apart of some 18 feet are placed two stout larch trunks stripped of their bark, and rising 14 or 16 feet high. From these posts lighter poles stretch horizontally from the ground upwards at intervals of 18 inches; and to them the rye is fastened in wisps, thus exposing it to the free action of the sun and wind, of which there is generally more of the latter than the former. As one lot is ripened, another takes its place, until the whole of the scanty crop is cleared away, none too soon generally for the brief autumn of bleak Tschamut. There are patches of grassland high in the mountains, upon which the peasants can pasture their cattle in summer.

ORIENT'S RICE YIELD DOWN

Rice production in Japan for 1926 is now estimated at 17,845,556 pounds of cleaned rice, compared with 18,690,000 pounds as given in the first estimate for this year. The crop is now 5 per cent below 1925, and also 1 per cent below the average amount of 18,107,000 pounds produced in the five preceding years.

Up to the end of December world shipments of wheat and flour to Europe during the present crop year have been 38,000,000 bushels more than during the first five months of the preceding year. Shipments to other than European countries have, however, been 4,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago. Shipments must show a material increase during the remaining seven months if the large surpluses in the exporting countries are to be disposed of. Not counting Russia, for which definite facts are not available, Europe's domestic wheat crop this year is about 156,000,000 bushels smaller than last year, and its rye and potato crops are also

smaller. Europe may, therefore, be expected to increase her purchases so as to make up at least a substantial part of this deficiency, but up to the present it would appear that she has been able to effect some economies in food supplies. Now that the movement of new wheat has begun from Australia and the Argentine, says the *Grain Trade News*, world shipments will undoubtedly be larger on the average. Even with only a moderate movement from the Argentine last week's shipments were the largest of the crop year to date.

NEW ELEVATOR FOR DOUBLE TONNAGE PROGRAM

As announced in this publication, the Ralston Purina Company, by acquiring the Mississippi Valley Elevator at the foot of Madison Street,



THE FORCE THAT MANS THE CHECKERBOARD VALLEY "A" ELEVATOR
Top Row, left to right—George Bromwich, Superintendent; Fred Joachim, Weigher; W. P. Joachim, Foreman; W. Newoomer, Jos. Hogan, Clerk; W. Jozwiak, B. Osborne, G. Dixon, J. Stephens. Front row, left to right—O. Blankenship, F. Holland, T. Kilmski, R. Allen, W. Ramsey, G. Joblonski, L. Howard, E. Stivers, F. Wavers

in St. Louis, Mo., takes on an additional 1,500,000-bushel storage unit, making it the largest single factor in grain storage in the St. Louis district, with a total capacity of 3,000,000 bushels. It is planned to use the new elevator for the increased business due to the 1927 double tonnage program being carried out by the feed sales force.

In the accompanying picture is shown the group



CHECKERBOARD VALLEY ELEVATOR "A", ST. LOUIS, MO.

of men necessary to run the Madison Street plant. A force nearly as large is required at the Central "B" elevator, another recent purchase of the concern, which is credited with a 750,000-bushel holding. The Mississippi Valley Elevator will from now on be known as Valley "A", one of the plants under the control of the Checkerboard Elevator Company. The entire grain handling equipment of the huge plant was included in the transaction. Renovation work has been practically completed, and the working capacity of the elevator has been developed to the fullest possible extent. In line with the com-

pany's policy of displaying its checkerboard trademark wherever possible and feasible, the structure may be painted from top to bottom in four-foot square red and white checker designs.

It is the policy of John Caldwell, representative of the Ralston Purina Company on the Merchants Exchange, at St. Louis, Mo., to buy and send to storage only the grain needed to fill orders. Only in rare instances does the company speculate by buying beyond its immediate needs. The grain buyers are governed by the reports from the order department which are received daily before noon.

Harry Eickerman, a foreman at the Buffalo, N. Y., elevator of the Ralston Purina Company was recently awarded a special prize in recognition of his suggestion in reference to spouting at the Buffalo elevator. His idea carried into effect, made it possible to use both the garner and scales simultane-

ously for unloading and weighing grain. The latest operative methods are in force at all Purina elevators.

FLORIDA EXAMINES HER GRAIN CONSUMPTION

Florida is importing from other states annually about \$40,000,000 worth of grain, hay, feed, and flour, says L. M. Rhodes, state marketing commissioner. Florida's bill for the single item of corn shipped in is \$8,000,000, he asserts. What his state needs, among other things, the official believes, is more adequate grain storage facilities in connection with the grain mills and refineries that are bound to be built sooner or later.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS CONTINUE DECLINE

The general level of farm prices continued to decline during the past month, being placed at 127 per cent of the pre-war level on December 15 compared with 130 per cent on November 15, according to the monthly price report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The December 15 figure is 16 points below that on the same date a year ago. The department's index of purchasing power of farm products is placed at 80 for November compared with 81 in October, the five year period 1909-14 being used as a base of 100. The purchasing power figure has declined steadily since last May when it was 88.

The average farm price of cotton for the United States was 10 cents a pound on December 15, against 11 cents on November 15. A part of the decline is attributed to the lower quality of the cotton being sold. Market prices of middling cotton, on the other hand, strengthened materially from a December 3 price of 11.40 cents for 10 markets, to 12.03 cents on December 22.

Corn and hogs both registered further price declines from November 15 to December 15; the farm price of oats was higher on December 15 than at any time since July 1925; hay prices have continued to rise since late summer, and advances in farm prices of butter and eggs are reported.

The History and Purpose of Commercial Grain Inspection

By R. T. MILES, Field Director of Federal Grain Supervision

(Continued from December issue)

It is said that a former chief inspector of the Illinois State Inspection Department should be credited with first giving formal expression to the desirability of uniform rules for grading grain. The exact date is not available, but was probably about 1890. In 1902 the Chief Inspectors National Association in convention at Peoria, Ill., adopted a set of rules which were recommended for general use in all grain markets of the United States, but which did not meet with general endorsement by state and exchange inspection departments. The agitation thus engendered bore fruit, however, in the fact that a Uniform Grade Congress was called at Chicago for December 11-13, 1906, under the auspices of the Grain Dealers National Association, which organization had become a powerful influence in the grade trade. This Congress was attended by representatives of the majority of the inspection departments, by national association officials, by officials of state association, and by officials from the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of grain standardization. It is significant that a resolution was adopted at this Congress to accept the invitation to co-operate with the United States Department of Agriculture's project of grain standardization, in that it marks the inception of a formal acknowledgement by the grain trade of the advisability of scientific standards for grading, and the inadequacy of former methods.

The rules for grading previously referred to were finally adopted by a majority of inspection departments. In this connection the following extract from an address by Charles Quinn, secretary of the Grain Dealers National Association, before the convention of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Association, Lewistown, Mont., on July 19, 1919, will be of interest:

It is one of the best laws ever passed to help the producers of and dealers in grain. At a recent meeting of the grain men of the Southwest, which I attended, there was a resolution passed that the Bureau of Markets be abolished and the United States Grain Standards Act repealed, all on account of some slight part of the Act or the grades which they did not approve. To show you how strong this feeling was down there, when the chairman asked that all those in favor of the resolution stand up, every man, with the exception of myself, bounded to his feet.

As most of you no doubt know, about 15 years ago the Grain Dealers National Association saw the necessity of some kind of a set of standards to insure more uniformity in the grades for grain. There are eight different states having grain inspection departments and probably 75 to 100 Board of Trade Departments, and as you all know each one of these had a different set of grades, which caused an endless amount of confusion. So that Grain Dealers National Association started to work out a set of standards, which were finally adopted, and then asked all inspection departments to adopt them, which very nearly all of them did. After a short time, however, each department started going back to its former grades, and as each had adopted new grades voluntarily, we were powerless to stop them. As the inspection departments were controlled by a few influential men, when one market was not receiving its share of grain, these men would go to the inspector and say to him that as they were not receiving their share of grain he would have to change his grades, which he would do.

Now we knew there was just one power that could make a set of standards for grain and enforce them, and that was our great Federal Government; and now that we have a set of United States Grain Standards we do not want to lose them and go back to where we were 15 years ago. So we must all get together and see that Grain Standards Act is kept in force.

Some men believe that the Department of Agriculture is trying to force something unjust upon them, but this is not true. The standards for wheat and corn were adopted after much investigation by the Department and with the idea of pleasing or benefitting the largest number of people possible, and inasmuch as they affect all the different parts of the country, it would be quite impossible to have a set of standards that would meet with the entire approval of everyone.

If you men would co-operate with the Government

in this work, as it is trying to help you, we should have greater uniformity in our grading. You are not only helping the Government but are doing yourselves a big service when you try to get a better understanding of the Act, and the grades. You can see that the men representing the Department of Agriculture who are with us today are trying to help you in every way they can in regard to the Act and the grades,— trying to explain everything that is not clear to you and answering all your questions. In closing I will ask you to stand behind the U. S. Grain Standard Act, and I am sure that you will be benefited.

However, there was no authority for the enforcement of these rules, and no organization existed to interpret, nor even to suggest the proper application of them, and for these reasons the so-called uniform rules for inspection were of no more practical value than as the establishment of a basis for understanding in case of arbitration. They were subject to the vagaries of personal interpretations of chief inspectors and inspection committees, and the exigencies, in many cases, of local market conditions.

It apparently made no difference how earnest were the efforts of the various inspection departments to properly interpret the rules for inspection, the very indefiniteness of the rules made it impossible for one inspector to consistently classify given lots or parcels of grain under the same grade as determined by another inspector of equal probity and capability. Certificates for No. 2 wheat or corn in one market often had no standing in another and vice versa, and contracts were thereby complicated unduly, with a consequent increase in arbitration cases and lawsuits. Inspection departments became suspicious of the ability and good intentions of other inspection departments of competitive markets, the farmer felt that he was discriminated against in those markets where inspection was rigid, and the receiver of grain shipped from markets which interpreted rules for inspection liberally, insisted that he was materially damaged. It was agreed by progressive thinkers in the grain business, that inspection of grain should no more be a factor in competition than was the weighing of same. But the chaotic condition continued, and grew worse as competitive conditions asserted themselves in proportion to the increase in the number and importance of markets.

Such a condition could have but one result, which was an insistent demand for some sort of supervision over the grading of grain, that would see to it that uniform rules were applied in the strictest sense of the term in every market of the country and in every part, and agitation for Federal inspection was the first solution offered. The plan was objectionable to the many state inspection departments, on the ground that it would nullify the work of the state organizations, and was therefore unfair to them.

The next suggestion, which in view of all the circumstances surrounding the matter was the most logical one, was legislation looking toward Federal supervision of the existing grain inspection departments of states and exchanges, and was brought to a focus by the introduction of a bill in Congress by Representative Moss, which bill was given the endorsement of the now powerful and efficient Grain Dealers National Association, and a number of the state organizations, as well as of many of the principal grain exchanges of the United States. This bill was not entirely satisfactory and was not passed, but another was introduced by Congressman Rubey, which embodied the salient features of the Moss Bill, and was passed by the Sixty-fourth Congress under the caption of "The United States Grain Standards Act," approved August 11, 1916, and provides for investigation by the Secretary of Agriculture of the handling, grading, and transportation of grain in order that he may fix and establish standards of quality and condition for

corn (maize, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed) and such other grains as in his judgment the usages of the trade may warrant and permit.

Investigational work and the adoption and application of standards for the grading of grain was placed by the Secretary of Agriculture under the direction of the Bureau of Markets, and standards for shelled corn became effective December 1, 1916; for Winter wheat, July 1, 1917; for Spring wheat, August 1, 1917; and for oats, June 16, 1919.

The development of grain inspection in foreign countries has not kept pace with that in the United States, excepting in the Dominion of Canada. There, grades are administered under authority conferred on the Commissioner of Agriculture. However, the standards, from year to year, are based on the quality of the crop for that season, which obviously cannot be determined until a large proportion of the crop has been merchandised. Consequently, it is said that much confusion usually exists in the consummation of contracts, both on the part of farmers and of dealers.

This system is an adaptation of a method which prevails in western and central Europe, and in Argentine, Australia, India, and Russia, which countries normally are important exporters to European importing countries. Under the method referred to, grain is bought and sold in accordance with what is known as fair average quality, the trade term for which is "FAQ". This method provides for arbitration of any dispute between buyer and seller before the exchange of board of trade, whose rules govern the contract. For instance, in England, or elsewhere, when British firms are parties of the first part of the transaction, the differences are arbitrated before a committee of The London Corn Trade Association. In this connection, if an American firm purchases a cargo of Argentine corn through a British importer, he is required by the terms of his contract to submit questions of quality to the London Corn Trade Association in spite of the fact that a recognized system of inspection is in effect at American ports.

Although such a system is unwieldy and productive of interminable delays, it has endured due to the conservatism and disinclination on the part of the old world grain merchants to alter existing trade usages and customs. Such a system of inspection, if it may be so designated, could not function as a part of the highly complex and high speed machinery for grain handling, which has developed in the United States.

It is our conclusion, then, that the theory of grain inspection, as we know it, if careful consideration be given to the promulgation of standards and to their intelligent and unbiased application, merges logically into the whole sequence of the economic structure that has been evolved for the merchandising of our grain crop.

TO QUIZ ASSOCIATIONS

If Senator Wheeler has his way in Washington, D. C., several grain dealers associations, including those in Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., and Minneapolis, Minn., are to be investigated by a special Senate committee. The purpose of the investigation, according to Senator Wheeler, is to find out who are the "big guns" behind the opposition to farm relief. He declares that grain dealers' associations are the chief active interests opposed to farm legislation. Broad powers are granted in Wheeler's resolution.

TYPEWRITER IRKS GOVERNMENT

Because the Government was unable to prove a type-written signature to a bill of lading the United States has lost a case at Waco, Texas, in the Federal court for the western district of Texas, in which it sought for the publication of the Clement Grain Company, on an indictment alleging false billing in violation of the tenth section of the interstate commerce law. An indictment, in five counts, alleged false billing in that a reconsignment charge on grain was defeated, by means of an allegation

that the grain reconsigned had been stopped for official inspection. When grain is stopped for official inspection there is no reconsignment charge. It was asserted the grain was not stopped for official inspection.

The billing was signed by type-writing the name of the grain company. The Government could not prove that the name was signed by the order of the grain company. Three days were spent in trying the case, which, according to the Commission's bureau of inquiry, was brought by the district attorney without recommendation from the bureau.

The bureau, however, did recommend the prosecution of William W. Early, another grain dealer. He was indicted on five counts. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$500. The case in his instance was similar to the Clement case except that the signatures to the billing were not type-written and could be identified. W. J. Flood, one of the Commission's attorneys, at the request of the United States attorney at Waco, assisted in the preparation and prosecution of the cases.

PROSPECTS

With the beginning of the new year we are generally treated to an assortment of predictions as to whether or not prosperity will be forthcoming, and the consensus is inevitably that all will be well, a natural result of our inherent national optimism. Some of our enterprises have maintained such a consistent pace and displayed such constant growth that their prospects in 1927 are almost a foregone conclusion. One good example of those falling in this class is the Sheyenne Co-operative Elevator Company, which was incorporated in 1916 at Sheyenne, N. D.

This company has a plant measuring 32 by 39 by 97 feet. The house is situated adjacent to the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railway, thus



PLANT OF THE SHEYENNE (N. D.) CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY

giving good connection for transportation. It has a receiving capacity of 1,500 bushels each per hour for its two legs, and the shipping capacity is the same. As to the cleaning capacity, 400 to 700 bushels of grain per hour can be handled. The principal grains in which the company concentrates its business are wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye and corn. In the course of an average year, about 250,000 bushels are handled. Coal and wood are featured as sidelines and both yield a good volume of business.

The illustration on this page shows a view of the new elevator, which was built by the T. E. Ibberson Company of Minneapolis, Minn., for the

Sheyenne Co-operative Elevator Company. This house has a capacity of 45,000 bushels and has 22 hoppers bins, 16 of which are over carload capacity. The elevator has a reinforced concrete slab, including a 12-foot deep concrete boot tank.

The driveway is 14 feet wide, with a four-foot alcove, and is equipped with a 16-foot, 10-ton special Fairbanks Scale and a truck dump. They installed a four-unit cleaner with a 5-horsepower motor attached to it. There are two sets of elevator legs with 11 by 6 Salem Buckets and driven from the head by two 7½-horsepower Fairbanks ball-bearing enclosed type ventilated motors.

A double distributor spout is used from the legs and a 2,000-bushel automatic scale is located in the cupola for weighing the grain to the car. A Link-Belt Safety Manlift has been installed on an elevated platform above the work floors and running to the cupola floor. The entire plant is driven by the enclosed type ball-bearing motors. There are two 7½-horsepower motors on the legs, a 5-horsepower motor on the cleaner and a 2-horsepower motor on the compressor. The plant is covered with galvanized iron, including the roofs and walls of all buildings.

This company, of which P. A. Peterson is the manager, wrecked its old plant early last spring and built the above described plant, as they decided that they were badly in need of more capacity, bins and accommodations for cleaners. Mr. Peterson has been managing this company's affairs for many years and this is the result of his excellent ability in that direction.

ABANDON COTTON; PLANT WHEAT

The low price of cotton has caused the conversion of some cotton acreage into winter wheat acreage, particularly in Alabama. The wheat reports, compiled in Washington, D. C., now show that area sown in Alabama is 8,000 acres, an increase of 1,000 acres over the 1925 area, and about 15 per cent over acreage during the past 10 years. Addition to storage facilities is to be expected. The total United States acreage planted this autumn, according to estimates of the crop reporting bureau, is 41,807,000, or an increase of 5 per cent, compared to Alabama's 12½ per cent increase on the year.

WORK FOR THE LAWYERS

All farmers' co-operative grain marketing associations in general, and in Michigan particularly, should incorporate if they have not already done so, for the financial protection of their memberships, according to warnings issued from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Incorporation tends to limit financial liability of the members or shareholders, the Government points out. In many states the members or shareholders of unincorporated associations may be held liable to persons or corporations on account of business transactions of the organizations.

It is pointed out that creditors of an unincorporated association may sue the officers of the organization, but usually they start against members who are strongest financially and most able to pay if judgment is obtained in court.

NEW YEAR GRAIN SCHOOL ENDS

Opening January 3, 1927, and continuing four days, the grain marketing short course of Washington State College, Pullman, Wash., offered a program of unusual interest to elevator men, shippers, millers, and grain growers, according to E. C. Johnson, dean of the agricultural college. Among the prominent grain men of the Northwest, who acted as the faculty, were: N. A. Leach, vice-president of Kerr, Gifford & Co., Portland, Ore.; R. J. Stephens, president of the R. J. Stephens Grain Company, Spokane, Wash.; Eugene Kelley, president of the Kelley Grain Company, Pullman, Wash. The president of the Federal Land Bank at Spokane, discussed "A National Wheat Growers' Co-

operative, Its Problems, Opportunities and Limitations." E. F. Dummerer, professor of agricultural economics at the college, who last year studied crop marketing in Chicago, Ill., gave one of the addresses.

BUCKEYE ELEVATOR BUSINESS INCREASES

In the Buckeye State they do things in a big way. Not only do they produce presidents and national leaders on a prolific basis, but they produce the more lowly necessities of American life, such as agricultural products. Facilities for handling



GEORGE BRANSTOOL'S ELEVATOR, UTICA, OHIO

and marketing grain have been developed to a high plane of efficiency, as properly becomes a state wherein good crops can be expected and have been grown long enough to bring about full development of the industry.

One important unit among the houses serving country stations in Ohio is the elevator belonging to George Branstool, located in Utica, Ohio. This is an excellent example of the thoroughly modernized country elevator. For one of the size, it is unusually well laid out and efficiently equipped. A casual glance at the reproduction of its photograph, printed above, will show that the house makes a very substantial appearance and is kept in neat and trim condition.

The elevator is 60 feet in height and measures 20 feet by 30 feet at the ground level. The feed room, which has a somewhat greater ground area—20 feet by 70 feet—is located adjoining the elevator. The storage capacity of the house is 14,000 bushels. Of cribbed construction, the elevator is divided into seven separate bins.

The receiving capacity is 1,000 bushels per hour and the shipping capacity is the same. For cleaning grain, the plant has a Monitor No. 5 Separator, made by the Huntley Manufacturing Company, of Brocton, N. Y. A 100-bushel Fairbanks Hopper Scale is also in use. The usual barrels and buckets afford protection against fire.

For power, electricity is used. Three Fairbanks-Morse Motors have been provided, one of which is a 3-horsepower unit, another of which is 5 horsepower and the third of which is 7½ horsepower. A chain drive is used.

The principal grains handled at the Branstool Elevator are wheat, oats and corn. Wheat is shipped out and corn and oats in. Approximately 100,000 bushels of grain pass through the house in the course of an average year. The leading factor in the concern's business in the way of sidelines is fence, but Mr. Branstool also does a lively business in hay, feed, tile, cement and fertilizer. He has operated this enterprise in Utica, Ohio, for five years and has achieved a well deserved success by adhering to sound managerial principles and seeing that his customers always get a square deal.



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This paper has a large circulation among the elevator men and grain dealers of the country, and is the best medium in the United States for reaching persons connected with this trade. Advertising rates made known upon application.

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We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 15, 1927

OF BENEFIT TO CHICAGO

MANY grain men in Chicago are coming to realize that the riverside storage project, if carried out by the Government, would be a tonic for their grain trade as well as a benefit to the grain shipping of the entire Mississippi Valley. The experience of the last few weeks in connection with the glut of corn on the Chicago market has proved that too much corn is as bad or worse than not enough. Terminal market traders and elevator owners are prosperous in direct ratio to the rate at which grain moves through the market, and in inverse ratio to the frequency with which the market becomes constipated. The river-elevator program, when carried out, will take nothing away from Chicago grain men, except that which they would be better off without.

EUROPEAN ENTANGLEMENT

WHEN a small vessel flying a Continental flag tied up at a Massachusetts dock a few years ago, and proceeded to unload a shipment of broom corn, no one could foresee that it was to be the beginning of a most distasteful European entanglement. The European corn borer was put safely ashore, and his itinerary since then has been as comprehensive and unrelenting as that of an Englishman on a lecture tour.

No one, not even a Federal inspector, knows better than a grain dealer the havoc and growing menace which this pest represents. Consequently he is willing to suffer his full share of the inconvenience which is imperative if the borer is to be held in check. We are hoping that the \$10,000,000 corn

borer appropriation will be used to fight the borer and not the grain shippers and receivers. To entangle the latter with too much of the inspector's red tape would be to work a doubtful cure nearly as ill in its effects as the disease.

Perhaps the biggest hope for the control of the borer lies not in intensive inspection, but in the control of the borer by development and use of economical machinery to so harvest the crop and dispose of the crop refuse that the borer population will be kept down to a safe minimum. Champaign, Ill., and other cities where the borer has put in appearance of late, are surrounded by farms large enough to use such mechanical harvesters with profit.

RIVERSIDE GRAIN STORAGE—A FARM RELIEF PLAN DESERVING THE GRAIN TRADE'S CONSIDERATION

SO FAR, the grain trade's criticism of farm relief measures (such as the McNary-Haugen Bills) has been destructive. With telling and fortunate effect, this criticism, combined with other forces, has shattered the faulty legislative structures which the alleged farmer-saviors have erected from session to session. Yet farm relief, as a problem, persists. It is only a matter of time until some solution will be made congressionally. It behooves the grain trade from now on, therefore, to be constructive as well as destructive in its criticism, and to actually help in the choosing of the best alternative.

A very good alternative, bearing the marks of genuine farm relief, is now being framed into bill form by a Republican Congressman, Judge F. D. Letts, of Davenport, Iowa, who represents the second congressional district of the big corn state. The bill is to be introduced and decided upon at the present session in Washington, D. C. It will provide for the riverside grain storage program as outlined in the official report to the Secretary of War, given exclusively to the readers of this publication in the issue of September last.

It is important to note that this plan lacks questionable backing. Messrs. McNary and Haugen and other farm radicals feel restrained from flinging oratorical bouquets at it, because they recognize that the sanity of the river-storage idea is likely to put their queerly ambitious equalization fee plans, *et cetera*, in the shade. On the other hand, because it is so obviously a farm relief measure, they will think several times before voting against it, once it is up for passage.

As to the backing the river-elevator plan has, it is now evident that the bill has the strongest pre-natal support of any measure thus far conceived for the short session. The Iowa Bankers Association endorses it emphatically; other similar groups are determined to lend it generous support. Most significant of any backing which the bill will have, is that of the Mississippi Valley Association, the highly organized body which has been largely instrumental in developing water transportation in the Middle West, to

its present prosperous state. That association's past success is an omen worth heeding. At its annual convention, in no uncertain terms, it endorsed the plan by a resolution, which is here printed in part:

WHEREAS, the item of transportation on the farmers' exportable surplus of grains has been materially reduced through the use of Government-owned and operated Federal Barge Line on the Mississippi River below St. Louis, and the operation of which above St. Louis is now scheduled for 1927, and to which operation the river bank grain storage elevator facilities are absolutely necessary, if the barges are to benefit the farmers, and no adequate elevator facilities as herein contemplated are now in existence at any point on the river between St. Louis and St. Paul; and,

WHEREAS, the use of such storage facilities will not only aid the railroads in the orderly movement of crops at the harvest period by conserving their grain equipment; will not only stimulate the erection, in close proximity to the farms upon which the grains are grown, of conversion mills, and thereby make available to the farmers at the lowest cost the resultant by-products in the form of commercial stock-foods, with their intensive secondary-fertilizing ingredients,—but such will likewise, through the medium of the well known Government Bonded Warehouse Receipt, make liquid much of the farmers' paper now classed as "frozen assets" in the hands of the country banker;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mississippi Valley Association in the 1926 Annual Convention at St. Louis:

THAT, we urge upon Congress as a measure of constructive and permanent relief for at least a part of the farmers' troubles, the simultaneous erection by the Government at all Upper Mississippi River crossings by the main lines of the Granger Roads of a system of big capacity storage elevators, to enable the surplus grains that leave the farm to be most advantageously moved, without lost motion, by either barge or rail, to ultimate destination, domestic or foreign; and that similar aid to agriculture be extended at all such points on the Lower Mississippi, and all other rivers as soon as they shall be used for commercial navigation;

THAT, until such time as the system can be transferred to private operation to the best advantage of the Government, such elevators be operated by the Government, preferably as a Division of the Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act of 1916-1919, to the end that regulation negotiable warehouse receipts shall be issued to the depositors of grains, thereby providing a form of liquid security that will enable the farmer to finance his crop requirements to the best advantage.

The resolution sums up admirably a plan which has its defects, but which has more than enough advantages to outweigh them.

LAKE LEVEL CONTROVERSY

SOME grain men say they "have heard" that for each inch the lake levels are lowered, damage to grain shipping and other navigation interests amounts to \$500,000. M. G. Barnes, one of this country's foremost waterway engineers, is authority for the statement that the regulation of lake levels (lowering of which is caused by diversion at Chicago or other points) when necessary, is a simple problem of hydraulics which can easily be met. So far, Congress has not deemed it necessary to provide for lake level compensation, as damage to shipping has been negligible. Statements such as the one mentioned at the head of this paragraph, however, are still in the air.

They are probably parts of propaganda promoted by power interests and at times,

by the railroads. An example of these exaggerated claims came up for notice during recent hearings on the Rivers and Harbors Bill in Washington, D. C., before the Senate Committee on Commerce. Witnesses then purporting to represent Lake Erie harbor interests, stated that the docks and piling at Buffalo projected at least three feet above the water surface, and were rotting in the elements, and that the shipping interests were threatening to abandon some of the harbors because they were too shallow.

The truth of the matter is that at the time these witnesses were appearing before Congress, the elevation of the water in Lake Erie was above the low water datum, and the harbors had their full project depth unless, perchance, they might have been filled by sludge from the sewers of those harbor cities or by material deposited from adjacent streams. At least the water was above the low water datum and the full project depth of the harbors would be available if proper maintenance were exercised. The piling and docks should not be rotting in properly designed by engineers acquainted with the history of the fluctuation of Lake Erie and the depths to which the docks needed to be protected against the elements. As a matter of fact, the mean elevation of Lake Erie during the past decade is only one-half inch below the mean elevation for the decade preceding the opening of the Chicago sanitary canal.

EDITORIAL MENTION

Rye and barley export totals are showing heavy increases over last year's volumes, and trading specialists in these grains declare the best weeks are yet to come.

A senator threatens to investigate the Grain Dealers' National Association. The every-member-get-a-member slogan may then be changed to every-member-get-a-summons.

We refer the front-page story this month to those who hold accuracy to be a cardinal virtue. Data for it came from original specifications, and supplementary notes from the builders.

We started 1927 patriotically. For the week closing on New Year's Day, not a bushel of wheat was imported from Canada for consumption. A year ago, 40,000 bushels were brought over.

In about nine months, grain dealers will be Omaha-bound for their Association's thirty-first annual convention. With customary progressiveness, Omaha dealers are already making preparations.

The Iowa Industrial Commission advises some sort of co-operative publicity on behalf of corn sugar. Public sympathy, which whirls around with the changeableness of a weather vane, seems now to be pointing to the cotton grower. The corn grower with

his corn sugar is left to his fate. He may see the light and blow his own advertising horn. The public is tired of the fog-horn distress signals of his politicians.

An Illinois elevator manager installed a feed grinder a year ago and his gross income from this sideline gave him a result of \$4,200 in 12 months. Could you stand a similar addition to your revenue?

Millfeeds, including cottonseed meal, taken on a sideline by one elevator company downstate produced an income of \$53,000 last year. There's a suggestion in that for any dealer who thinks feed agencies don't pay.

The grain monopoly in Switzerland has been abolished. It should not be difficult for the state or individual to corner Alpine grain as far as quantity is concerned, and there evidently is not enough to make a corner worth while.

You could stay in your office 24 hours per day and yet not know what was going on inside the storage tanks unless you had a thermometer espionage system. Few dispute its value. Its price is by no means prohibitive.

The greatest evil in the trade today, suggests W. E. Culbertson, is lack of confidence between dealers. The great hope of the trade lies in building up confidence. That can't be done by sitting tight. Get acquainted instead of getting mad.

A good time was had by all—the revenue men on northern border parts between July 1, 1925 and January 2, 1926, when 1,194,000 bushels of wheat came down duty paid. Such was not the case the last six months when a total of only 4,000 bushels drifted in.

While a New York popular song writer is getting rich on sheet of alleged music entitled "Bye-Bye Blackbird," rice growers and dealers on the Gulf Coast are considering the best means of effecting the wholesale destruction of blackbirds which consume their weight in grain every two days or so. The song is timely.

Grain trade students at the Food Research Institute in the Golden State estimate that world exports of wheat for 1927 will be 780,000,000 bushels. Broomhall at Liverpool says 704,000,000, living up to his reputation as a conservative. The *London Journal* is still more dubious and guesses 696,000,000 bushels. All agree, however, that trade will be comparatively active this season.

Commenting upon the report of Examiner Hosmer of the Interstate Commerce Commission in which he recommends that the Commission abolish the differential on ex-lake grain from Buffalo and establish and maintain, in the future, rates to Boston, Mass., which do not exceed those contemporaneously in effect to Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia, Pa., Manager Frank S. Davis of the Maritime Association of the Boston

Chamber of Commerce, says that if the Commission adopts this recommendation it will mean the rejuvenation of the Port of Boston. He states that over 150,000,000 bushels of grain come down through the Great Lakes to be handled at Buffalo each year, much of which is stored for winter movement to the seaboard. Now that Boston is to have an opportunity to compete on equal terms, a much larger proportion of the grain will go out through Boston, through which port during the past three years the average annual movement has been about 6,000,000 bushels.

A general feeling of optimism featured the predictions of probable midwestern business activities for the next three months made at the twelfth regular meeting of the Mid-West Shippers' Advisory Board held in Chicago, January 8. The Middle West's car requirements for the movement of grain in the next three months were predicted at 50,861 cars for corn, 17,940 cars for oats and 4,087 cars for wheat, a total of 72,888 cars, or an increase of 10 per cent over the same months last year.

What interests certain Vancouver grain men just now is that in August, September, and October, when wheat prices were high and ocean tonnage from that port cheap, the Canadian Wheat Pool turned its back on Vancouver, says the *Grain Trade News*. It is true that had the Pool then arranged for a movement of grain through the natural outlet, the Canadian farmer might have finally received more per bushel. Buffalo, N. Y., though, offered the advantage of speedy disposal. That element will always act in its favor.

Accredited delegates from 12 counties, representing practically every Farmers Union local in the second South Dakota district, in executive session in Mitchell, demanded that the South Dakota congressional delegation demand of the Government \$5,000,000 of the \$55,000,000 surplus, piled up in the United States grain corporation under the administration of Herbert Hoover, for the purpose of furnishing farmers of the Northwest with an adequate supply of seed next spring. If South Dakota succeeds, there will be standing room only in the applicant room at Washington.

Reductions of 50 per cent in freight rates on seed grains shipped from Minneapolis and other points in the Northwest, announced by officials on the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Northwestern Railroads, will become effective January 26 and will continue to April 30. Officials of the two railroads say that the cut in rates is being made in order that farmers may have the advantage of lower freight costs on seed during the entire planting season and to aid South Dakota farmers suffering from the effect of a short grain crop in 1926. At harvest time, the railroads will reap the harvest of this "philanthropy." They should. In the meantime no one is under any delusions as to whether the reduced rate represents charity or business.

P. E. GOODRICH
Winchester, Ind.

NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

E. M. COMBS
Chicago

CLEARING HOUSE GETS NEW MANAGER

With the advent of the new year, the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing House has acquired a new manager. Karl H. Rehnberg, formerly assistant manager, assumed his present position of manager upon the resignation of Howard Robb.

Mr. Rehnberg came to Chicago about two years ago from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He had been vice-president of the Cedar Rapids National Bank, which is the original headquarters of Ralph Van Vechten, now a vice-president and leading factor in the affairs of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Rehnberg came to Chicago to assume charge of the Cotton Clearing House and officiated as its manager during 1925. When the Cotton Clearing House was absorbed by the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing House, he



KARL H. REHNBERG

became the assistant manager of the latter organization, holding that position under the old manager until his accession to the higher office the first of this year. He is not only conversant with the grain trade, but is a capable banking executive and financial director of some years' standing.

NEW YORK OPENS OATS FUTURES MARKET

Trading in oats futures was started on the New York Produce Exchange on January 3. As is the case with wheat, transactions are made on the basis of Buffalo delivery from bonded warehouses under the supervision of the New York Exchange. Three grades of oats are dealt in: No. 1 White, at a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a bushel; No. 2 White at contract price; and No. 3 White at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent discount. The commission rates on wheat will also apply to oats.

Axel Hansen, chairman of the Committee on Grain Futures, is enthusiastic as to the increased importance in grain which the New York market will attain with grain futures as a part of its business. In regard to the oats futures Mr. Hansen is quoted as saying:

"Buffalo has for many years been the point from which oats are distributed in the eastern districts, whether the oats were destined to points in New

England, which for a decade or more has been among the largest buyers of western oats, or whether the destination was in New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania. As the delivery points of the New York grain futures market is Buffalo, the requirements of oats distributors as well as oats buyers in the East are well reconciled. The speculative incentive which always follows in the wake of cash grain transactions will lend the necessary breadth and stability to the new market."

ELECTION AT CINCINNATI

For the first time in the history of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange a president has been elected to serve a third term. A. M. Braun has completed two terms and now begins a new year as chief executive. Other officers chosen at the recent election were: Robert L. Early, Jr., first vice-president; F. B. Edmunds, second vice-president; Elmer H. Heile, secretary of the Board of Directors; Ralph H. Brown, treasurer; D. J. Schuh, executive-secretary.

FURTHER CONTROL OF GRADES

It is reported that the Department of Agriculture is contemplating the dictating of what grades will be deliverable on future contracts. The authority for this further assumption of control of the grain markets is contained in the Grain Futures Act, and the Secretary of Agriculture can go about as far as he likes, although Secretary Jardine would not do anything of the kind, in all probability, without first threshing the matter out thoroughly with the market involved.

This contemplated step is an outgrowth of the recent change in Kansas City Board of Trade rules, making No. 3 wheat deliverable at a three-cent discount instead of a discount of five cents. With a former spread of five cents, No. 2 was the deliverable grade, now with only three cents as a discount No. 3 will be looked upon as the probable grade that will be offered and a skinned No. 3 at that. This is quite a different piece of goods than a No. 2 or a selected sample No. 3. No announcements from the Department of Agriculture as to control of deliverable grades have been made, and may not be for some time, but it is something that may be looked for in the future.

VOLUME OF GRAIN FUTURE TRADING IN DECEMBER

The volume of future trading in grain in December on the Chicago Board of Trade fell off sharply from the November figures, the wheat and rye pits being particularly neglected while corn and oats were somewhat more active. The total December figures for all grains was 1,360,270,000 bushels, compared with 1,503,601,000 bushels in November. The total trading in December was divided among the various grain as follows, for purposes of comparison the November figures for each grain being given in parentheses: Wheat, 819,740,000 bushels (1,016,372,000); corn, 365,332,000 (357,846,000); oats, 148,094,000 (89,305,000); rye 27,104,000 (40,078,000). During the entire year of 1926, the largest volume of future trading in any one month was in March when 2,055,145 bushels were traded.

The average open contracts for December, "short" side of contracts only, there being an equal volume open on the long side, were: Wheat, 94,547,000 bushels, as against 109,964,000 bushels a year ago and 108,933,000 bushels in November; corn, 60,192,000 bushels, compared with 45,102,000

last year and 63,758,000 last month; oats, 46,278,000 bushels, as against 49,503,000 in December last year and 50,015,000 in November; rye, 13,099 bushels, compared with 10,038,000 last year and 15,144,000 in November. The largest open contracts for all grain in any one month of the year was in November, with 237,850,000 bushels.

HARDENBERGH HEADS K. C. BOARD

The Kansas City Board of Trade held its annual election on January 4, electing as president for the year 1927 C. M. Hardenbergh, general manager of the Southwestern Milling Company. Mr. Hardenbergh who was just vice-president last year, was candidate without opposition to succeed L. A. Fuller, president during the past year. The selection of a miller to head the exchange is an



C. M. HARDENBERGH

unusual feature of the 1927 election, this being only the second time a miller has held this important office. W. J. Mensendieck, of the Mensendieck Grain Company, who was nominated to oppose Mr. Hardenbergh, withdrew. Mr. Hardenbergh, who is a son of one of the early day millers of the Northwest, has been in the milling business for 20 years, coming to Kansas City from Minneapolis about 15 years ago, to his position with the Southwestern Milling Company. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Millers National Federation. Succeeding Mr. Hardenbergh as first vice-president is Frank C. Blodgett, vice-president of Nye & Jenks Grain Company, who automatically came into this position from the office of second vice-president. Mr. Blodgett has been in Kansas City for five years, also coming here from Minneapolis. He came to Kansas City to enter the service of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company, and has represented them on the floor of the exchange since. The new second vice-president is J. J. Kraetli, manager of the J. E. Rahm Grain Company. Mr. Kraetli has just finished his second term as director of the Exchange, and has for 10 years served in some capacity on the Kansas City Board. Mr. Kraetli has been with the J. E. Rahm Grain Company since 1903, the company then being called the E. D.

Fisher Commission Company. The directors elected at the January 4 election are D. C. Bishop of the Scoular-Bishop Grain Company; N. E. Carpenter, secretary of the Hall-Baker Grain Company, C. P. Cauthorn, of Hodgson-Cauthorn Grain Company, F. A. Theis, of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Company, Henry Lichtig, of Henry Lichtig & Co., and R. A. Kelley. Five members of the Arbitration Committee were chosen: E. F. Emmons, of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Company; Alfred Huttig, assistant secretary of the Norris Grain Company; E. R. Jessen, of the Uhlmann Grain Company, W. H. Marshall, of the W. H. Marshall Commission Company, and William J. McNeil of Nye & Jenks Grain Company.

N. Y. EXCHANGE VOTES TO SELL

As reported in our last issue, the members of the New York Produce Exchange voted on the question of selling the Exchange Building and ground. On last report 678 votes have been cast out of a membership of 1059 and 560 were in favor of selling under the terms of an offer for the property which had been made. As this is a majority, the whole question was referred back to the special Realty Committee, for final drawing up of concrete terms. The preliminary offer was for \$11,000,000 for the property, the building to be torn down and a new one erected, in which a certain amount of space will be allotted to the Exchange free. In a deal of this kind many legal and technical details have to be ironed out, after which the plan will be submitted to the directors of the Exchange for final action.

ELECTION AT CHICAGO

On January 3, on the Chicago Board of Trade, President John A. Bunnell was re-elected, Edward A. Doern made first vice-president, David H. Lipsey second vice-president, and five directors named at the annual election. The successful candidates for the Board of directors are E. D. Norton, Harry H. Lobdell, and James A. Begg, all of whom have been serving as directors, and Peter B. Carey and Fred T. Bascom. Mr. Begg had been nominated by petition.

The new Nominating Committee is comprised of Albert E. Cross, George E. Booth, Barrett Faroll, Francis L. Schreiner and Edward H. Bagley.

The members of the Committee of Appeals are Fred F. Breckenridge, William H. Scoville.

The Committee of Arbitration members are K. V. R. Nicol, Alfred A. Meyer, Frank J. Bittel, Bracket B. Denniston, and Edwin J. Kuh, Jr.

LIGHT ARRIVALS OF CORN AND OATS

The arrivals of corn at Peoria since the opening of the New Year have been, on the average, only moderate. We have had some good big days but the most of them are of moderate proportion. The corn trade at Peoria right now seems to be confined mostly to the local industries that are now using, daily, 70,000 bushels or more. There has also been a fair demand for selected samples of various grades for drying purposes, presumably for shipment. Prices here have averaged fully as good as other competing markets and we are looking for a fair share of the business. We are a little surprised that the movement at country points is not somewhat heavier than it now appears to be—perhaps this will increase with better country roads—but so far as we can see there is not a general inclination on the part of the farmer to sell corn on present basis of prices and we almost believe that we will not have any big run of corn in the near future. Maybe we are mistaken in this. We are expecting a continuance of the good demand that we now have and will be able to take care of quite a large quantity from day to day.

The oats situation is very much as it has appeared to us for some time, and that is, that the Illinois oats belt did not finally produce as much as one-half of the crop of 1925. Many oats were lost by failure to get them threshed and the result is that so far as we can determine the stocks in hands of country elevators will not average,

throughout the state, more than 30 to 40 per cent of the usual quantity in their hands at this time of year. The farmer has held back comparatively few and these are largely of the poor quality and are not likely to come into the market to any extent. We expect a continuation of light arrivals of oats at all primary markets. Values at Peoria are equal and in some cases better than other competing markets.

There is nothing of consequence doing here in wheat.—P. B. & C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill.

ELECTION AT TOLEDO

The Toledo, Ohio, Produce Exchange found the administration of H. W. Applegate so satisfactory that he was re-elected president of the Exchange without opposition on January 3. Mr. Applegate is secretary of the Mennel Milling Company. Other officers elected at Toledo were: First vice-president, Henry Hirsch; second vice-president, Fred Mayer; secretary, Archibald Gassaway; treasurer, W. A. Boardman; directors, Harold Anderson, Jesse D. Hurlbut, Kenton D. Keilholtz, Frank R. Moorman, L. J. Schuster, C. W. Patterson. Committee of Arbitration: L. A. Mennel, J. W. Luscomb, Jr., G. D. Woodman, Henry Hirsch, G. C.



H. W. APPLEGATE

Eicher, Frank C. Bowes, John H. Taylor. Committee of Appeals: F. O. Paddock, S. L. Rice, Harry Hirsch, P. M. Barnes, W. E. Stone, J. A. Streicher, H. O. Barnhouse, C. R. Keilholtz, John Wickenhiser, G. J. Rudd, G. T. Secrist.

CORN MOVEMENT LIGHT AT CINCINNATI

Trade in cash grain since the first of the year has been brisk at Cincinnati in wheat, corn and oats. The demand has been considerable above the receipts, consequently, stocks have been greatly reduced.

The movement of cash corn is rather disappointing.—The Early & Daniel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEMAND GOOD AT INDIANAPOLIS

With the beginning of the new year we find some improvement in the demand for corn of good quality, particularly Yellow corn. White corn is selling at a discount under Yellow and Mixed corn at a discount under White. As long as receipts continue as light as they have been we look for a good demand for corn, but anything like a decided increase in receipts would see some break in our cash prices in relation to the option. The damage in corn is the big factor as to price obtainable on consignment and regulates the discount, in a large way, on shipments on contract.

There is some better demand for good milling wheat. The demand for wheat was rather draggy for awhile but we are glad to report an improve-

ment in the demand for wheat at this market.

Good oats are selling well. The majority of our receipts of oats, however, are off-grades which are bringing fair prices in relation to the better grades when quality is taken into consideration. We are rather under the impression that quite a few off-grade oats will arrive in terminal markets during the next few months.—Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

MILWAUKEE FIRM ANNOUNCES DISCONTINUANCE

We beg to advise that we have decided to discontinue business and have dissolved our corporation.

We are, therefore, not in a position to accept any further business but will confine our activities to liquidating our affairs.

We take this opportunity of thanking all of our friends for their patronage and co-operation during the many years we were in business. We extend to all of them our best wishes for the future.

J. J. Crandall and L. J. Beck, both for many years associated with our company, are forming a new partnership under the firm name of Crandall & Beck. They engage upon their new venture with our best wishes for their success and we trust they may be favored with your patronage.—E. P. Bacon Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

ST. LOUIS FIRM HONORED

An honor of unusual kind was accorded the Martin & Knowlton Grain Company of St. Louis, Mo., last month, when the St. Louis Grain Club at its annual election selected P. C. Knowlton of this firm as president. Geo. C. Martin, Jr., at the same time filled the position of president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, giving the company the two highest offices at the disposal of the St. Louis grain men.

The full list of officers of the Grain Club are: P. C. Knowlton, president; L. T. Hall, vice-president; W. B. Christian, secretary and treasurer; directors: A. H. Beardsley, J. M. Chilton, W. E. Malkemus, F. H. Barkley and A. L. McDonald.

NEW TRADING RULES

The New York Produce Exchange has amended its rules in regard to grain futures. The changes were made to conform to Winnipeg trading rules on Canadian wheat discounts, and to Chicago Board rules in regard to commissions.

Rule No. 9 was changed to make Manitoba No. 4 wheat deliverable at Buffalo at 23 cents per bushel under contract price, instead of 20 cents. Rule 13, as amended provides that commissions are ¼ cent per bushel on both domestic and bonded grain for non-members residing in the United States and Canada, and ¾ cent per bushel for non-members residing outside of the United States and Canada. Commissions are ¼ cent per bushel on both domestic and bonded grain for members residing in the United States and Canada, and ¼ cent per bushel for members residing outside of the United States and Canada.

RICE NEWS FROM HOUSTON

Most of the rice mills that closed down for the holiday season are now resuming operations again.

The domestic market is slowly recovering from the holiday dullness and we are looking forward to a good demand before the close of the month.

The foreign demand has been much stronger in December than in previous months and the prospects are for a good business for export for the balance of the season, if the market holds to its present level.

The domestic distribution has been normal up to the present time, and we look forward to the export movement to readily absorb this season's surplus over last season.

The rice, being of exceptional quality and the price being much lower than last year's prices, will be big factors in aiding the export movement.

The Houston Merchants Exchange inspects and certifies to rice, wheat, corn, oats and all other grains, according to the Government standards and

employs qualified Government inspectors for this work.

During the month of December, our grain department inspected and certified for export 432,500 bushels of wheat, making a total of 2,869,448 bushels since July 1, which was the beginning of our shipping wheat from the Houston Public Elevator.

Our rice inspections for December almost doubled any previous month's business since the Exchange has been doing business.—*R. H. Bradbury, secretary, Houston Merchants Exchange.*

ST. LOUIS DEALERS ELECT

The annual election on the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, held on January 10, resulted in the selection of Charles E. Valier of the Valier & Spies Milling Corporation as president. The election was without opposition in any of the offices. Mr. Valier was first vice-president of the Exchange last year and has been active in milling for years.

F. B. Chamberlain of F. B. Chamberlain & Co., was named first vice-president and Claude A. Morton, second vice-president. The directors include W. C. Selle, A. H. Beardsley, A. H. Stokes and William L. Malkemus.

George C. Martin of the Martin & Knowlton Grain Company is the retiring president of the Exchange.

N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE ON THE AIR

On December 16, B. H. Wunder, president of the New York Produce Exchange, broadcasted an address from Station WNYC, in which speech he told about the Exchange and more particularly the grain futures market. The wheat futures market was opened in August and the oats futures last month. With grain deliverable at Buffalo, where great quantities are always available, the futures market has been a great success and promises to be more useful in the future. This was the first time the Produce Exchange has ever been officially broadcast, and no doubt the message was received by thousands of interested grain men.

A VIEW OF CHICAGO CONDITIONS

Wheat made a stronger start although cables were lower; advanced later in the session on good buying of futures, in which the local talent were important factors. Cash trade fair here; strong premiums are maintained for Hard Winter and Spring; a slow trade in Red Winter, supplies of this class are apparently abundant in eastern and southeastern milling centers. Arrivals at Kansas City and St. Louis fair; small here.

Corn has better undertone in the cash market with fair sales today; shipments out from here confirm the recent better trade for shipment. A bullish feature is in the more urgent demand for old corn, spot or to arrive with resulting sharp gains in prices versus the May.

Oats had a sinking spell. May touched 48 $\frac{3}{8}$ but recovered the loss; July $\frac{3}{8}$ higher. The larger arrivals include close to 60 cars from western cereal mills. It is this class of oats together with the miserably poor quality, badly weather damaged lots that were classed into the grade of No. 3 White, constituting a mixture now deliverable on contract, that has done much to check the demand for shipment; also has eliminated confident investment support. Incidentally, the producer has lost the advantage of an active speculative market. Bright, attractive and heavy lots will continue to find a ready demand at unusual premiums.—*Pope & Eckhardt Company, Chicago, in letter of January 12.*

OUTLOOK FOR CORN AND OATS

Since the opening of the year the cash situation has been very quiet in Buffalo in all grains. Millers had pretty generally supplied their wants at the close of lake navigation with sufficient supplies to last them for some weeks to come. The demand for oats which slowed up about the middle of December continues dull and with elevator stocks large, even for this season of the year, there is no

possibility of any scarcity developing in this commodity during the immediate future at least. On the other hand there is a very friendly feeling toward oats of good weight and color and the firm belief upon the part of most of the trade that all good oats now in elevators will be wanted before spring has arrived at higher limits than are now obtainable.

The movement of corn from the country so far on this crop has been very disappointing, and in spite of large elevator stocks of old corn there is an undertone of strength in the cash market with scales of low grade corn on spot at two to three cents per bushel premium over bids to arrive for the same grades. We look for an excellent spot demand for corn locally throughout the balance of the winter and believe any movement, no matter of what volume, will be well taken care of as the capacity of this market for handling low grades corn is greater now than at any time in its previous history, and with these increased facilities the trade is looking forward hopefully to a good winter's business in new corn.—*J. K. McKillen, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.*

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Chicago.—The memberships on the Board of Trade of the following have been transferred: George E. Marcy, John A. Wood, Lawrence D. Donahue, Edwin A. Strong, A. C. Brown, Newton R. Moore, Estate John A. Spoor, George Bingham and Estate Jas. L. Carden. The following have been admitted to membership: Julius Loeb, James A. Roberts, Jr., Charles B. Lindsey, Wm. J. Murphy, Cecil E. Munn, Robert S. Turner, Halsey E. Poronto, Dean Dillman and Stanley R. Pierce. Reported by Secretary James J. Fones.

Duluth.—S. J. Spain's membership on the Board of Trade has been withdrawn. Reported by Secretary Chas. F. MacDonald.

Minneapolis.—The following transfers have been made in the membership of the Chamber of Commerce: From G. P. Harding to E. S. Woodworth, H. C. Grabo to Austin C. Randall, J. B. Becher to E. F. Barrett, W. J. Jameson, Sr., to W. J. Jameson, Jr., and H. H. Tearse to Walter S. Leary.

Kansas City.—Harry G. Randall has applied for membership on the Board of Trade on transfer from Cecil E. Munn.

Milwaukee.—Corporation and firm membership privileges in the Chamber of Commerce have been granted the following: Wisconsin Grain Elevators Company, represented by A. R. Taylor as president of the company and a member of the Chamber; Goetzmann-Aylsworth Grain Company, represented by A. L. Goetzmann as president of the company and a member of the Chamber; Franke Grain Company, represented by C. D. Moll, as a partner and a member of the Chamber. Reported by Secretary H. A. Plumb.

SHORTAGE OF GOOD OATS LOOKED FOR

Wheat—Most of the receipts here the past month have been of poor quality, which has been diverted to other markets, although receipts have been light. Some wheat in this territory has been threshed in the past three weeks. This is perhaps the latest threshing of wheat that has taken place in this territory in the past 40 years and, strange to say, the wheat is still merchantable.

Corn—Receipts have not been heavy and the industrial demand has been good, also the demand for drying and storage, but demand for shipment has been dull. In consequence, terminal elevator stocks are getting larger each week. We hear something now and then about the corn borer, and the future market occasionally, when oversold, wakes up a little. But cash corn as a rule does not follow the full advance in the option. Most users of corn know that the corn borer damages only growing crops and as we do not expect to start growing corn until about next May this as bull news wears out quickly. Indiana and Ohio, who have talked something about the corn borer being in those states for several years, is now and

has in the past year made the lowest prices in the East on cash corn and has supplied most of the trade and in both of these states and most other corn raising states there is still plenty of corn left from the 1925 crop. Unless the demand for cash corn picks up considerably in the next three or four months we will be receiving the 1927 crop with corn of the vintage of 1925 still in terminal elevators. Our market has kept pace with other markets on prices and on poor corn we are above other markets. Corn that has been in the floods finds a ready and strong market here.

Oats—Receipts have been fair and our market has been well in line with others on prices. Quality ranges from 1925 crop of good No. 2 White oats to oats that have been threshed in the past few weeks, which are badly weather damaged, but are better than the oats that were put in store in August when they were wet and are now any where from 15 to 20 per cent heat damaged. We believe that later on the shortage of oats will be felt and any oats of fair quality will bring considerably higher prices than they are selling at now.—*Mueller Grain Company, Peoria, Ill.*

TERMINAL NOTES

The dues on the Chicago Board of Trade for the year 1927 will be \$200, the same as those in effect last year.

Capitalized at \$500,000, the Alliance Grain Company, Ltd., has been incorporated at Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

A branch office has been opened at Palm Beach, Fla., by Thomson & McKinnon, commission merchants of Chicago, Ill.

Simeon B. Chapin, Jr., is now a partner in S. B. Chapin & Co., operating on the Chicago Board of Trade.

W. C. Moorhead & Co., have succeeded Van Wie & Moorhead, who have operated on the Chicago market for years.

Julius Loeb is now a general partner in the grain commission firm of Faroll Bros., operating on the Chicago Board of Trade.

A Delaware charter has been granted the Rex Grain Company of Philadelphia, Pa. The company is capitalized at \$100,000.

A partnership in the firm of Frazier, Jelks & Co., operating on the Chicago Board of Trade has been extended to George L. Brannen.

George B. Barnum, Jr., has been nominated for the presidency of the Duluth Board of Trade and H. S. Newell for vice-president.

The last week in December a membership on the Chicago Board of Trade sold at \$6,800 net to the buyer, exclusive of the 1927 dues.

Andrew Keller is now assistant manager of the grain department of J. S. Waterman & Co., operating in the New Orleans, La., market.

Tom Garrison is to be in charge of the Biloxi, Miss., office opened by Fenner & Beans. Mr. Garrison was for years with Clement, Curtis & Co., of Chicago.

J. B. Powell has resigned as sales manager for the Early & Daniels Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is now vice-president of a large insurance company in the South.

The rate of interest to be charged on drafts or other advances on the Toledo Produce Exchange has been changed to 6 per cent per annum, beginning January 1, 1927.

H. S. Button is manager of the hay department of W. C. Moorhead & Co. at Chicago, Ill. He has been identified with the hay business on that market for a number of years.

The Continental Grain Company of Delaware, has been admitted to corporate membership on the Duluth Board of Trade. L. B. Cusick is the Duluth representative of the company.

A. A. Housman-Gwathmey & Co., of Chicago, on January 1 were succeeded by a co-partnership under the name of E. A. Pierce & Co. Mr. Pierce was managing partner of the old firm. There will be

no change in personnel except that Harold A. Sands will retire, Sidney J. White and J. C. Cuppia will be admitted and Frederick Housman becomes a special partner.

Lois Rochester has been appointed assistant to C. B. Rader, secretary of the Wichita (Kan.) Board of Trade. She succeeds Louise Arvey who recently became Mrs. Jesse Hawkins.

Business has been discontinued by the Hoebeel Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo. Fred Hoebeel was president of the company, and Edwin C. Hoebeel, secretary and treasurer.

In December, the Missouri stamp tax on future trades was discontinued. Members of the Merchants Exchange at St. Louis, Mo., were notified to discontinue the payment of the tax.

C. N. Brown is now in charge of the flour department of the Hitz Flour & Grain Company at Joplin, Mo. He resigned recently as sales manager for the Topeka (Kan.) Flour Mills Company.

Joseph S. Hudgins is now associated with the J. Henry Clusman Company, feed merchants of Baltimore, Md. He was until recently in a grain and feed business on his own account in that market.

Lee D. Jones, grain and feedstuffs broker at Memphis, Tenn., has been elected president of the Memphis Hay & Grain Association of Memphis, Tenn. Charles G. Robinson is the new vice-president.

G. T. Russell has been made a director of the Denver Grain Exchange, Denver, Colo., succeeding the late J. R. Forsythe. Mr. Russell is manager of the Longmont Farmers Milling & Elevator Company.

On January 5, Raymond P. Lipe and family, accompanied by Herbert S. Asman and family, of Toledo, Ohio, left for a South American trip. Mr. Lipe was for years active in the grain business in Toledo.

The hearing of the injunction case of the Armour Grain Company of Chicago, against the Grain Futures Administration in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has been postponed until some time in February.

The 1927 Grain Committee of the Omaha Grain Exchange consists of: J. T. Buchanan, E. C. Twamley, O. M. Smith, O. E. Harris, J. A. Coel, L. L. Quinby, C. H. Wright, J. A. Linderholm, J. L. Welsh and R. J. Southard.

Coarse grains are to be handled in the Minneapolis market for McDonald & Wyman of Minneapolis, Minn., by Wilbur F. Hydes. He has for the past several years been in charge of this company's offices at Aberdeen, S. D.

M. C. Burns of the Traders Feed & Grain Company and H. H. Richardson of Buffalo are now on the Board of Directors of the Buffalo Corn Exchange filling vacancies created by the resignations of Harry Burns and F. F. Henry.

J. W. Fisher has retired as Oklahoma City office manager of Adolph Kempner & Co. He has been with the company for 15 years and is succeeded in the office of W. H. Deck. Mr. Fisher expects to retire from business altogether.

For the month ending December 26, 1926, the carlot receipts of grain at Milwaukee were: Wheat, 66 cars; corn, 440 cars; oats, 375 cars; barley, 502 cars; rye, 39 cars; flaxseed, 10 cars; miscellaneous, 28 cars; a total of 1,443 cars.

The Duluth Board of Trade Clearing House Association re-elected its officers for the following year: President, E. N. Bradley; vice-president, Benjamin Stockman; secretary and manager, George F. Foster; and assistant manager, S. W. Paine.

George S. Carkener has retired from the grain firm of Goffe & Carkener, of Kansas City, Mo., of which he was vice-president. The business will be continued by W. C. Goffe. Mr. Carkener was in the grain business in that market for 34 years.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo., grain dealers, and formerly a partnership, increasing the capital stock of the company to \$100,000 with \$50,000 paid up. J. J. Wolcott, W. B. Lincoln and F. W.

Lincoln are interested. It has leased the Chicago & Alton Elevator, with 300,000 bushels' capacity, and took possession on January 1. This elevator was formerly operated by the Kaw Grain & Elevator Company.

Carrying names numbering over 400, a petition was sent to the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade asking for the re-nomination of James A. Begg as a director of that exchange. It worked and Mr. Begg was re-elected to serve another term.

The W. L. Richeson Company, Inc., of New Orleans, La., on January 1 transferred its business to W. L. Richeson & Sons. The new firm will continue as hitherto without change of personnel. Its offices are at 1320-26 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade have adopted an amendment to its rules and constitution making No. 3 Hard wheat deliverable on future contracts at three cents discount instead of five cents. The change becomes effective immediately.

The Edward R. Bacon Grain Company, dealers in the Chicago market, has this year completed 75 years of operation. M. S. Bacon and Henry Bacon founded the company in 1852 and since then the company has been active in the Central West, Canada, and the East.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade has been presented with a petition asking that the rule on the exchange which permits the delivery of No. 4 corn on future contracts during November, December, January and February be abolished. It has been referred to a special committee.

At the annual election on the Cairo Board of Trade the following officers were elected: President, E. G. Pink; vice-president, Clyde Stout; secretary, Festus Barter; treasurer, Louis H. Block. The directors are H. E. Halliday, John Thistlewood, O. B. Hastings, Charles Cunningham and Ira Hastings.

Forty years of continuous service for one company has been completed by George W. Rose. He has been with the Armour Grain Company, Chicago, Ill., for four decades and, in commemoration of the event, the officers of the company and a few of his old associates presented him with a silver service.

An office has been opened at Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada., by Logan & Bryan. It will be connected by direct private wire to New York City and will also have a direct private wire to Montreal. George Parsons, formerly manager of the Coronado office of the company, is to be in charge.

James S. Patterson is the newly elected general manager of the Portland (Ore.) Merchants Exchange. He succeeds George A. Westgate, who resigned to enter another business. Mr. Patterson has for years been in the flour and grain business in Portland and was lately with the Pacific Flour Export Company.

The Merchants Exchange of Memphis, Tenn., held its annual meeting and election recently with the following results: President, Sam E. Rison, of the United States Grain Company; Clark E. Coe, vice-president; directors, R. Earl Buchanan, Harry Mills, Walter M. Browne, L. R. Donelson, Sr., Hugh Fulghum, Sim F. Clark, W. A. Hall and S. Tate Pease. James B. Ginnis is to be re-elected secretary.

W. M. Clark of the Aunt Jemima Mills Branch of the Quaker Oats Company has been elected president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange. J. D. McKee of the McKee Grain Company has been re-elected vice-president and Ashby Woodson, A. B. Schreiber, W. M. Huff, C. A. Geiger and F. J. Watts elected directors.

Herman Deutsch is again with Deutsch & Sickert Company, shippers and exporters of grain, feed and hay at Milwaukee, Wis. It is therefore again on the same basis as previous to January 1, 1926, when Mr. Deutsch left the firm to become manager of the feed department of the Buerger Commission

Company, also of Milwaukee. The Deutsch & Sickert Company was organized by Mr. Deutsch and O. R. Sickert more than 25 years ago and has operated continuously since then with the exception of last year. Mr. Deutsch will handle the feed department; Mr. Sickert, the grain department; and B. J. Krieg, the hay department.

C. W. Lonsdale of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Company, J. J. Wolcott of Wolcott & Lincoln, and E. O. Bragg have been elected to directorships in the Grain Clearing House Company at Kansas City, Mo. Ben C. Moore of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company and H. F. Spencer are among the hold-over directors.

Following the death of William E. Townsend, president of the Townsend-Ward Company of Buffalo, N. Y., the company is under the control and direction of Mark Steel who was associated with the late Mr. Townsend in the management of the corporation for 10 years. For the last seven years he has been vice-president. No other changes will be made in the personnel of the company which is well-known in the Buffalo market.

The Chicago Board of Trade Clearing House held its first annual election on January 12, re-electing its Board of Governors. The financial statement of the clearing house showed an unapportioned surplus of \$8,157. The operating income was \$79,623 after allowing operating expenses of \$100,664 out of a total earning of \$180,290. Organizing expenses were \$11,468. The authorized capital is \$2,500,000 with \$810,000 treasury stock. Operating expenses were 3.5 per cent.

The directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce have adopted the following ruling: "The sample sales ticket representing not only the so-called 'P. M. Inspection', grain but also all spot cars of grain carried over beyond the day of original inspection must be plainly marked with a rubber stamp 'One day' when offered for sale in the Exchange room, and the authority to order any such car switched must be given by the buyer on day of sale, unless otherwise specifically agreed to by buyer and seller."

Noyes & Jackson of New York and Chicago, have undergone a reorganization which has resulted in the formation of two new companies. The firm in New York, to specialize in securities, will be known as Jackson, Boesel & Co., with offices of the old firm at 42 Broadway; and that in Chicago, to continue in the commission business in both grain and securities, will operate as David A. Noyes & Co. The New York office will retain only one membership on the Chicago Board of Trade; whereas the Chicago department will have seven. Richard E. Boesel will represent Jackson, Boesel & Co., of New York on the New York Stock Exchange, and Jones E. Henry will represent the Chicago firm in the same capacity. In the New York Company, the following are active partners: William C. Jackson, Albert G. Boesel, Charles H. P. Yallalee, Alfred B. Stoddard, Harry L. Nixon, Samuel C. Dobbs, Jr., Lewis B. Hall, Jr., and Richard E. Boesel. David A. Noyes & Co., will have as active partners: David A. Noyes, Solomon Sturges, Jones E. Henry, Oliver A. Olmsted, Philip W. Brockhaus, James L. Leahy and James A. Cummins.

TOO MUCH MOISTURE

Adverse weather conditions in Ohio during the sowing season have resulted in the smallest Ohio wheat acreage of any year since reliable records were kept. The acreage seeded during the past fall is estimated at only 81 per cent of that of last year by C. J. West of the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. Since last year's seeding was small, the estimated acreage this year is 1,494,000 acres, the smallest on record.

The reduction in acreage is almost entirely due to the wet weather of the autumn which made the fields too soft for seeding. Had the weather not prevented, the acreage probably would have shown an increase of 10 per cent over a year ago.

TRADE NOTES

The new elevator being built for the Philadelphia Grain Company, Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pa., by the Reading Company is being equipped with Monarch Anti-Friction Conveyor Idlers made by Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa. When completely installed, if they formed one continuous conveyor, it would be more than seven miles long.

In the December issue of this journal, describing the new elevator of the Cleveland Grain & Milling Company at Indianapolis, it was stated that the Weller Manufacturing Company furnished the sheet metal work. This was a mistake. The Weller Metal Products Company of Chicago furnished the sheet metal work and erected it. And did a good job of it, too.

We wish to acknowledge the greetings of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, the Philadelphia Bourse with the accompanying admission card; the attractive calendars from George E. Brennan & Co. of Chicago and George Branstool of Utica, Ohio, and the good words and cheerful cards of the many friends that remembered us. Among the latter the broadcast message from Station BOYD, Indianapolis, and the Insurance Policy for a Happy New Year from Southworth & Co., Toledo, may be mentioned.

The Timken Roller Bearing Company of Canton, Ohio, has just issued a folder which graphically shows the positive roll alignment of the Timken bearing. This feature Mr. Timken considers the greatest single advance ever made in the design of an anti-friction bearing. It is accomplished by undercutting the rib of the cone so that the large end of each roller contacts with the rib at two well separated areas. Those who are familiar with bearings and the saving of power from the use of anti-friction bearings can appreciate how this alignment feature of the Timken bearing would increase the capacity for greater thrust and radial loads, and would eliminate friction and prolong the life of the bearing.

A new and attractive folder of large size has just been issued by Sprout, Waldron & Co., of Muncy, Pa., illustrating the new Monarch line of Anti-Friction Belt Conveyor Idlers. The idlers are made in three distinctive designs: Style TK, extra heavy construction, for belts 36 inches wide or over; Style TS, for medium width belts 20 to 30 inches wide; and Style TW, for narrow belts. All three styles are equipped with Timken Roller Bearings, and all have exclusive lubricating and seating features which distinguishes them as a new achievement in belt conveyor equipment. This is just part of a complete line of trunnion and set screw supported concentrators and return rolls, also trippers, loaders, head and tail pulleys, take-ups, bearings, collars, metal and wood bucket elevators, spiral conveyors and boxes, and other material handling equipment.

At a recent meeting of the Machine Tool Section of the A. S. M. E., S. M. Weckstein, industrial equipment engineer of The Timken Company, Canton, Ohio, gave a talk on the "Application of Tapered Roller Bearings in Machine Tools." He prefaced his remarks on particular application with some general observations that are of interest to all who have bearings to contend with: "It is the function of a bearing to provide the most economical operation in matters of power, lubrication and upkeep charges; to promote the efficiency of the machine; to prolong its useful life. Tapered roller bearings, by virtue of their design and construction, answer the above requirements. The principle which requires that the cones, cups and rollers be tapered and that the apexes of these tapers coincide on the axis of the bearing, answers the condition of true rolling action. But it is not enough that pure rolling action alone be obtained. It is likewise important that the bearings be equally capable of carrying radial loads (perpendicular

to the axis of rotation), thrust loads (parallel to the axis of rotation), and various combinations of the two, which will most usually appear in practice. The line contact along the entire length of the rolls with the consequent reduction in unit stresses in the working elements of the bearings, permit of a minimum size of bearings and a minimum space required for mounting. The reduced unit pressures mean reduced wear and longer bearing life. The line contact also provides greater rigidity and stability, which are so important in maintaining the proper alignment of the rotating parts under the various loads and stresses which cause wear, friction, and a shortening of bearing life."

A grain dump which will handle any wagon or auto truck is a necessity for every country elevator. To meet this need the R. C. Stone Engineering Company of 806 North Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo., has devised a dump which has many features that distinguish it and that have won for the dump an instant popularity. Some of these features are: Will dump any wagon or auto; it will dump faster than most other dumps, as the lifting yoke travels twice as fast as the piston in elevating cylinder; it is a traveling dump and will dump in any number of sinks desired; it is made entirely of steel, no ordinary castings used, and will last a lifetime; the entire dump can be placed on floor level with driveway, thereby making it very convenient for the operator and leaving all space underneath driveway floor for storage. A card to the company will bring an illustrated folder describing the dump in detail and which will be found of interest.

A NEW PROFIT MAKER FOR THE ELEVATOR

An Iowa farmer wanted oat groats for finishing his hogs for the market and to increase egg production of his laying hens. Groats are unsurpassed for both purposes, but Mr. Stanley could not find on the market a huller which suited him. Being of an inventive mind he made one, and through a

up in almost any community, particularly as oats which are so stained and even musty as to be unmarketable will produce groats that are clean and sweet. A card to the Barnard & Leas Company will bring full information in regard to this valuable addition to mill or elevator equipment.

AN EXHIBITION OF POWER

The Fifth National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, was an impressive event in the year's exposition history. It closed its doors on Saturday, December 11, after the most stupendous showing yet made, and counted an attendance of over 100,000 on the week. Since 85,000 witnessed the similar big show last year the increase of interest on the part of the people was most gratifying to the promoters. Some of the exhibitors were:

STRONG-SCOTT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

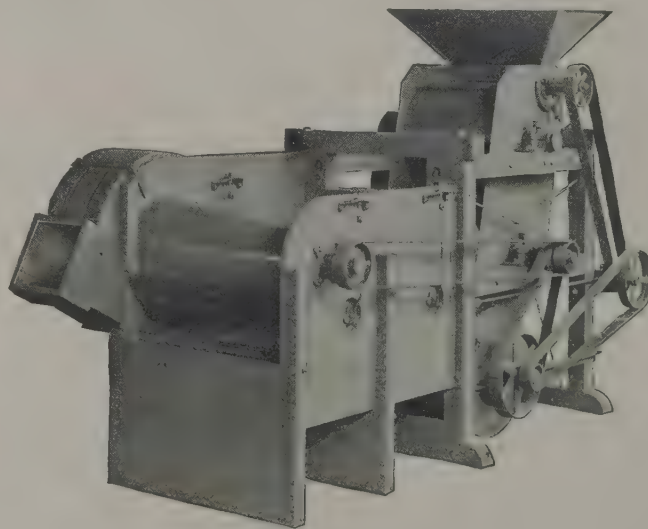
The booth of this well known Minneapolis company was attended by H. G. Lyken, H. L. Rank and A. W. Strong. The firm has been manufacturers of milling and fine grinding machinery for over 30 years. The Unipulvo (Unit Coal Pulverizer) which was demonstrated, is the result of four years' careful development and experimental work and the first machines are in satisfactory service. Eighty have been sold, and more than 60 are in daily use, under varying local conditions, developing an aggregate of 36,000 horsepower. The Unipulvo handles bituminous coal, lignite, or petroleum coke. The constant crowd about the exhibit was evidence of exceptional interest in this most excellent machine.

TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

In a richly furnished booth on the mezzanine floor, this well known Canton, Ohio, company offered an exhibit that was most interesting. The demonstration of the feature of the Timken roll of positive roll alignment caused many to wonder.

MORSE CHAIN COMPANY

This Ithaca, N. Y., company had an interesting exhibit, the main part of which consisted of a chain drive to Sturtevant Fan. The rating of the drive is 7½ horsepower, one chain drives from a motor



THE STANLEY OAT HULLER

series of years added improvements to the original, until it became a highly efficient huller and separator, with large capacity, and with a high reputation among all who had tried it during the period of development. With the perfecting of the machine, the demand for them far outgrew Mr. Stanley's capacity to turn them out, so he arranged with the Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company of Moline, Ill., to manufacture them, and the Stanley Oat Huller is now being offered by that company.

The huller has a capacity of 65 to 75 bushels an hour and makes from 20 to 22 pounds of clean groats from a 32-pound bushel of oats. Oat hulls are indigestible and are suitable for horses only. Groats, on the other hand, are one of the best feeds known and a profitable business could be built

to a counter-shaft, the motor runs at 1,150 R.P.M., the center distance is 18 inches. Another chain drives from the center shaft to the fan which is running at 1,920 R.P.M. the center distance here is 24 inches.

There was also included in this exhibit a small 2-horsepower drive with a model chain case. This case is oil type and represents very well the construction of the larger types. The Morse Drip Oiler gives constant and efficient lubrication without the accumulation of excess oil in the case. There is a flange at the bottom where oil can be drained out should too much accumulate.

There were also samples of chains varying in pitch from ¾ inch to 3 inches. As you may know these can be made up in various widths in capacities from one-tenth to 5,000 horsepower.

Symposium for 1927

Review of Grain Conditions in the Terminal Markets of this Country,
and Canada by Leaders of the TradeREVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL
CONDITIONSBy JOHN A. BUNNELL
President Chicago Board of Trade

A single dark spot clouds the horizon of prosperity. It represents a part of agriculture. But this dark spot has been so enormously magnified that the public is left wondering whether or not agriculture is an utter wreck.

Brushing aside the gloomy pictures conjured up by some farm leaders, it is easy to find indisputable facts that are in no way disturbing. These facts show that agriculture as a whole is not in distress. Moreover, an unbiased survey of the farm problem will convince the open minded men that the outlook for agriculture in America during the next decade is one worthy of optimism.

A section of the corn belt has suffered from a surplus and the noise of the self-appointed spokesmen has caused widespread confusion, some political disturbance, and has tended to churn the channels of commerce through which the crops must pass. Nor has this in any sense benefitted the farmer. The corn growers' woes have been magnified out of all proportion to the facts. Consequently a psychological condition has been created which discourages rather than encourages investment and, incidentally, depresses land values as well as crop prices.

General underlying conditions in the corn belt, if we are to accept the reports of the Department of Agriculture, are better than last year. During the autumn and early winter, corn prices were slightly higher, but still low enough to encourage feeders. Hog prices have been relatively high and reports have indicated a materially larger crop of pigs in prospect.

The small 1925 crop of hogs, now in pack, cost the packers nearly \$1,200,000,000 and it brought producers more money than any year except the wartime inflation years. Measured in terms of corn prices during the marketing season it was probably the most profitable ever marketed.

Turning from corn to cotton we find the situation somewhat more unpleasant. Cotton has been aptly termed "the misery crop". For many years it has been obvious that the cotton grower should mend his ways. This can be done by diversification. For four years cotton growers have been making the mistake that other producers make when business is profitable: They steadily increased production, and have turned out more than 58,000,000 bales in four years. In 40 consecutive months the average farm price of cotton never sunk below 20 cents a pound. Much of that time it was higher. The prosperity was too great and growers increased their acreage from 30,000,000 in 1921 to 47,653,000 acres this year. In that brief statement lies the whole story of the cotton farmer's trouble. A temporary "swearing off" of excessive production will be but a temporary remedy. Something more fundamental is necessary. The ridiculous game of chasing prices with acreage and producing more of a commodity than the world can use should be stopped. Price fixing, governmental subsidy, nor any other artificial makeshift can do no more than postpone steps necessary for a permanent solution. This year cotton farmers produced by far the biggest crop in history on top of two enormous crops of the preceding two years. An interesting sidelight is the fact that in spite of lower cotton prices, Texas is expected to produce more than \$1,000,000,000 in agricultural products this year, a gain of about 10 per cent.

Wheat has been somewhat lower in price than a year ago. But it should be remembered that as the wheat crop is about 178,000,000 bushels larger than last year, the total return to American growers has been larger.

Corn and oats up to early winter ranged about five cents above last year's price in the Chicago market. These crops have been slightly smaller.

Livestock on the western ranges went into the winter in fine shape, with only a few exceptions in scattered localities. Prices of sheep have been firm, while returns on wool have been such as to indicate good conditions.

Harvesting is practically completed in all crops and from the standpoint of output the showing is very satisfactory. The Department of Agriculture recently estimated a 3.4 per cent gain in volume over a year ago. The gross financial returns to agriculture probably will not be far from last year's figures.

Quite likely strong efforts will be made in Congress for legislation that would increase the price of corn and cotton. In such price-fixing legislation, by which agriculture would be expected to lift itself by its own bootstraps, a most unhealthy situation would be created and eventually would react upon the farmer in a drastic and unpleasant manner. Excessive cotton production cannot be corrected by any price-fixing scheme. Just as the solution of



JOHN A. BUNNELL

the cotton grower's problem rests upon diversification of his crops, so the problem of the corn or wheat grower rests with mixed farming. A long, hard lesson has proved that over-production and low prices go hand in hand, save in those very rare instances where the outside world clamors for our produce because of their own deficient crops.

Legislation never has and never will change economic laws and our agricultural problem can better be corrected by sound advice of disinterested economists than by the dangerous tinkering of theorists.

Certainly there is nothing dark in the future outlook of American agriculture as a whole.

THE WESTERN WHEAT CROP

By ALEXANDER THOMSON
President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

The Dominion Government estimates the wheat crop of the three prairie provinces this year at 381,284,000 bushels. This is practically the same as last year's crop so far as quantity is concerned, and the crop ranks as one of the largest in the history of the prairie provinces.

The weather conditions during the harvesting and threshing period were none too favorable. Threshing was interfered with very considerably, and deliveries from the farms to the country elevators were also interfered with. Still, in spite of these unfavorable conditions, the deliveries of the new crop from the farms to elevators and loading

platforms from August 1 to November 26 amounted to 233,530,000 bushels. And there was loaded out into cars during that period 198,722,000 bushels.

The inspections at all points during the same period totalled 194,127,000 bushels, as against total inspections a year ago at the same date of 196,801,000 bushels. During the same period there was received into Fort William and Port Arthur elevators 144,030,500 bushels. And there was shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur 125,848,000 bushels. There was received at Vancouver during the same period 11,561,000 bushels. And there was shipped from Vancouver 5,834,000 bushels.

It is clear that so far as the movement of the wheat crop from the farms to the country elevators and loading platforms is concerned, there is little difference between this year and last, and that the difference is accounted for mainly by weather conditions. The shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur up to November 26 were about 10,000,000 bushels less than last year, and the shipments from the Pacific Coast were about 6,000,000 bushels less than at the same date last year.

Considering all the conditions, the movement of the wheat crop this year up to the end of November was good.

Not only is the wheat crop of this year a very large one, it is also a very good one. The wheat is of good milling quality. A glance at the results of the inspections proves this. Up to November 30 out of a total of 194,127,000 bushels, 99,075,000 bushels graded from No. 1 Hard to No. 4 inclusive, or, to put it briefly, 51 per cent of the total, and in this 99,000,000 bushels there was only 5,753,000 bushels of No. 4. In these grades from No. 1 Hard to No. 4, the grain is of good weight and of excellent milling value.

The results of the very unfavorable weather conditions are seen in the fact that out of the total of 194,127,000 bushels no less than 81,950,000 bushels, or 42.2 per cent of the total, was inspected as "No Grade" due to excessive moisture. This is a very large percentage of No Grade wheat. But much of this No Grade wheat is of excellent milling value. It is true enough that water is not wheat, and does not command the same price as wheat, so that the owners of No Grade wheat must take a somewhat lower price, more particularly if the moisture content runs from, say, 16 per cent upward. However, as stated above, unfortunate as this condition is, the crop is of good milling value, and it would be a mistake to exaggerate the loss due to the excess moisture.

At the end of November and the opening of December conditions on the Great Lakes became very threatening. Boats making their way to Fort William and Port Arthur were caught in the ice in St. Mary's River, and while they were extricated as the result of wonderful efforts on the part of all those concerned, still the movement of the grain across the lakes was undoubtedly impeded. Further, very heavy snowstorms in the West tended to delay the movement to Fort William. All these things illustrate the risks in the handling of the wheat of the prairies due to climatic conditions.

The British coal strike created another difficulty in regard to the moving of the crop. As time went on Great Britain found herself compelled to import coal from North America. The immediate result of this was an increase in Atlantic freights on grain shipped from North American ports. It is stated that no less than 40 cents a bushel was paid to get grain from North American ports to European ports. And there is no doubt whatever that the whole level of freight rates across the Atlantic on Canadian wheat was raised, and raised to such a point that it constituted a very serious obstacle in the selling of Canadian wheat. This illustrates once again a condition which is perhaps not very generally realized among Canadians, namely, the dependence of the grain producers of western Canada upon conditions in the countries that consume Canadian wheat; conditions that are far beyond the control of anyone within the Dominion.

If the total wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces

is about 381 million bushels, as the Dominion Government has estimated, then about 280 million bushels of this must be sold outside the Dominion in the form of either wheat or flour; and the bulk of this must be sold in Great Britain, Germany, France, and the Scandinavian countries. It ought to be clearly realized that financial troubles in Great Britain, Germany, France, and the other European countries that consume Canadian wheat, have a direct influence upon the selling of Canadian wheat, for those consuming countries must pay for our wheat, and must pay for a very large volume of other importations from North America as a whole. Those countries can no more live without American cotton than they can live without North American wheat. It is elementary that international trading must be reciprocal. In other words, if North America does not buy from Europe, Europe cannot long buy from North America.

The price of the new crop has also been affected by the free exports of the United States wheat crop this year. The United States this year produced a large quantity of Winter wheat of very good milling quality, and this United States Winter wheat was on the market before our prairie wheat, and was freely bought by and imported into Europe.

There is a Winter wheat belt in the United States that appears to be on the way to becoming an important factor in international trading in

while North America increases her tariff walls, thus making it exceedingly difficult for them to pay for their imports.

The sale of 280,000,000 bushels of wheat even at present price levels will, however, do much to rehabilitate the western farmer and to stimulate the business of the whole Dominion.

CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK MARKET

By AXEL HANSEN
President New York Clearing House

In reviewing the conditions of the grain trade in our market for the past year, one is perhaps likely to pay more attention to the brighter spots and disregard adverse factors, but generally speaking it seems to me that conditions in the export trade have shown a tendency to improve. Financial conditions in Europe have unquestionably become better. The fact that buyers all over still adhere to the policy of hand-to-mouth buying makes for a narrow market, but in the long run it is probably not a bad thing as it creates more stable conditions. The exporters can at least make contracts with a much greater degree of assurance that the grain will be paid for when the drafts are presented, and the recklessly keen competition which was noticeable so many times in years prior to 1926, has abated. Export business has been done along commercial lines and generally with some margins of profits to the exporter.

While the Canadian Wheat Pool has done its full share of the export business in Canadian wheat, complaints of its selling several cents below the market have not been heard very frequently during the last season. This gives vent to the hope that the selling policy of the Pool is gradually changing to conform more strictly to commercial prices and conditions of the wheat market rather than at times to sell at any cost.

Outside of the Canadian wheat, a fair amount of export business was done during the last year in domestic wheats including Durums and Winter wheat. As the Southwest was this year favored not only with a bountiful harvest, quantitatively speaking, but also had an unusually fine quality of Hard Winter wheat, the New York exporters did a very large export business during the fall in this commodity. On account of the rather poor quality of Manitoba wheat, the foreigners paid relatively high prices for the very desirable quality of Hard Winter wheat, and also took a fair amount of Soft Red Winter wheat, which has been selling continually at competitive prices in the world's market. On account of the hand-to-mouth buying of European importers and on account of the rather poor crops harvested in several of the European countries, North America had to furnish an exceptionally large amount of European requirements during the last six months of the calendar year, and by the time the Argentine and Australian supplies of new wheat become available in Europe, there will not be any burdensome supplies left for export in the United States. The same refers to Canada, although in a less pronounced degree.

As far as 1927 is concerned, the export business will no doubt, during the first few months of the year, be considerably restricted on account of the large supplies of the southern hemisphere, but European requirements are so large that after the opening of navigation importers will no doubt as usual have to draw a very large percentage of their requirements from North America. This is especially true of the many European mills which cannot get along without North American wheat for blending purposes, and with the world's requirements fairly closely adjusted to the world's supplies of wheat, we look forward to stable conditions in the export trade without violent price fluctuations unless conditions of the new crops of this continent should have great surprises in store for us.

As far as corn and oats are concerned, this trade has been entirely a domestic affair, and business during the first six months of 1926 was very limited on account of the eastern feeders having ample supplies of corn grown in their own territories. As the year closes there are many indications pointing to a much better demand for coarse grains in the

eastern states on account of the home-grown supplies giving out, and a regular trade during the early part of 1927 is looked forward to.

The New York Grain Futures market which was inaugurated in August, 1926, has contributed considerably to the increased activity in our Exchange and will no doubt become of ever increasing interest on account of its manifold advantages.

Since January 1, trading in oats futures has been started, and this feature will in time also become of greater and greater importance.

FUTURE BRIGHTER IN NORTHWEST

By S. M. ARCHER
President Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

The grain business in Minneapolis has had to contend with rather adverse conditions during 1926. The outcome of the crops was decidedly poor, and although the financial condition of the inhabitants of the northwestern states has improved during the past few years, they are still hardly in as good a position to withstand continued misfortune as if we had entirely recovered from post war deflations.

There is no doubt, however, that the Northwest as a whole is in a much sounder financial condition than was the case many years ago when practically panic conditions followed a crop failure.

We can look towards the future with optimism. In the first place because of the courage of those who live in the Northwest, and secondly because



AXEL HANSEN

wheat, due to a somewhat peculiar cause. In this belt, which cuts into several of the central states, it has been discovered that by the use of tractors and "combines" crops of Winter wheat can be raised of a large yield and of an excellent milling quality, where a short time ago it was thought practically impossible. The ploughing, however, is done as the grain is being reaped. Capital is required, and the capital cost requires farming on a considerable scale. This development is being keenly watched by every one interested in wheat production. There is no doubt that it produced in the area referred to a fine crop of Winter wheat during the past summer. The price of this year's wheat crop has also been affected by the excellent prospects in the Argentine and Australia.

The financial conditions in the consuming countries do not give the wheat growers in North America a very favorable marketing condition. In those consuming countries there is excessive taxation; there is widespread poverty; there are attempts to find substitutes for high-priced wheat; there are attempts to find cheaper foods; there are attempts to lengthen the extraction of flour from the wheat, and in general the efforts of governments and merchants in those countries is to do without, so far as possible, any high-priced flour or wheat, pending better days. There is also in the importing countries a very widespread feeling that North America simply wants to sell to them everything which they need at the highest possible prices,



S. M. ARCHER

of the generous amount of moisture which we have received during the fall and winter months and which will give the 1927 crop an advantage that it has not enjoyed for some time. There has been a large percentage of fall plowing done and the advantage of diversification is better understood than ever before.

CONDITIONS IN KANSAS LOOK BRIGHT

E. B. SEWELL, JR.,
President, Topeka Board of Trade.

Conditions in this country, insofar as general trade is concerned, have been reasonably satisfactory for the past year. The farmer raised a good wheat crop which was marketed under favorable conditions and was moved without any difficulty.

While the corn crop was a disappointment, there is only a small section of the state that depends upon corn.

The grain trade as a whole have had a prosperous year and the flour mills of this district have booked more flour on this crop than ever before in their history. However, the mills have experienced difficulty in securing shipping instructions and their profits are not as large as anticipated.

The wheat acreage this fall was sown under favorable conditions and that portion of the territory which was in need of moisture has been amply supplied for the present, and if we have normal conditions from now on, another good crop will be raised.

I feel that the year 1927 should be equally as good as 1926, in a business way.

FORT WORTH CONDITIONS
EXCELLENT

By J. A. SIMONS

President Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange

We are pleased to state that the market as a whole enjoyed a very satisfactory year, and the trade is quite optimistic over prospects of the New Year.

Texas and Oklahoma produced an abundance of grain of all kinds, a goodly portion of which is yet to be marketed. The volume of the next 60 days should be quite heavy. The receipts of 1926 here were the heaviest on record, showing 35,084 cars versus 26,934 cars for 1925 and 32,433 cars for 1924.

The growing crop conditions are excellent. The increased acreage of small grain in Texas shows an average of 15 per cent according to the best estimates. The crops have gotten off to a wonderful start and with ample moisture to sustain them we anticipate an unusually heavy production, especially wheat which the Texas farmers now recognize as a better money crop than cotton.

FAVORABLE WHEAT OUTLOOK AT
PHILADELPHIA

By HUBERT J. HORAN

President Commercial Exchange

The year that has just closed has not been what we would call a satisfactory year in the grain or



HUBERT J. HORAN

flour business. The crop that was sowed in 1924 and the spring of 1925 being short reduced our export business to almost a minimum on our products from the United States.

The crop sowed in 1925 did not come into trading until July and September 1926; since that time our export business on flour and wheat has grown to very nice proportions and I believe, as far as Philadelphia is concerned, that we will be able to do a very large business on the balance of this crop. The wheat that went through our port exceeded 7,000,000 bushels for the month of December 1926.

The domestic situation as a whole has been very satisfactory. There was a large amount of flour sold in July, August and September and up to October and November. There is quite a lull at the present time and we are working more for shipping directions than for new business as the trade is well supplied.

The bakers have, I believe, done a satisfactory business and the net profits in that trade have been sufficient to make a good showing.

We, therefore, look hopefully for an export business in flour and grain and also a steady continuance in the present demand from our home trade. I believe, therefore, that a Happy New Year is in order for the whole of us, in a collective sense.

NEW YEAR'S REPORT FROM
COLORADO

By R. P. QUEST

President, The Denver Grain Exchange

The Denver Grain Exchange was organized in 1912 with a membership of 14 which number has steadily grown until our list now totals 70, comprised of grain dealers, shippers and mill men throughout the entire State of Colorado and adjoining states. The movement of grain through this market has grown in greater ratio than the addition of new members and Denver now enjoys the distinction of having their weights and grades accepted and recognized throughout the entire United States. This grading is, of course, conducted under Federal supervision, and all scales, accepted as official by the Denver Grain Exchange in conjunction with the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau, are operated by deputy weighmasters appointed by the Denver Grain Exchange.

The importance and growth of the grain industry in Colorado has, of course, been largely responsible for the progress made by the Denver Grain Exchange and the success this organization has enjoyed since its founding in 1912. Its present officers are: R. P. Quest, president; H. G. Mundhenk, secretary; Board of Directors—N. A. Anderson, J. W. Conley, P. Crowe, G. T. Russell, R. C. Johnson, O. M. Kellogg, H. E. Kelly, R. P. Quest, T. F. Savage, C. B. Seldomridge, N. C. Warren, C. E. Williams and H. D. Williams.

FINDS POLITICS HINDERS FARM
PROSPERITY

An apparently sincere effort at de-bunking the nation's farm theories has been made by Edward Jerome Dies, in his recent book entitled "Solving the Farm Riddle" (Published by Pascal Covici). Commencing with the simplest of marketing theories, and working his way through most of the intervening major issues, the author concludes with some sound observations based on a number of years of close study. In the meantime he has also devoted a good many pages to commenting on legislative tendencies and their influence. Possibly it is fair to say that he sounds the keynote of his present book pretty well in an early chapter, when he says:

Agrarians have been greatly misled as to what actually may be attained through common sense co-operation. The very method of organizing has been unsound in most cases. Drives are carried on at fever heat. Many of them are closely akin to the old-fashioned revival meetings, and the farmer is rushed down the sawdust trail, confused and bewildered as to where it may lead. Instead of being educated, he is "sold" by salesmen skilled in all the tricks of selling.

Literally hundreds of co-operative movements have been formed to the beating of drums and blare of trumpets. Virtually all of them have tumbled like a house of cards. Others have been conceived in prejudice and born in dissension. They have staggered along for a time and failed, leaving a trail of bitterness and misunderstanding. Those that have survived and truly succeeded, grew gradually from small beginnings with small expenses; with no staff of horn-rimmed experts, and with no din of drums and trumpets.

Co-operation has its advantages, which are material. It likewise has its limitations, which should not be obscured at the expense of the farmer. . . .

Mr. Dies proceeds neither to glorify the co-operative movement nor to detract from its merits; but he traces a broad outline of the movement in America from its very inception. And he comments rightly enough that "such evidence may be useful in any genuine effort to solve the age-old riddle of how to assure continuous farm prosperity."

In the fifth chapter of the book the United States Grain Growers, Inc., is treated in some detail. The analysis of this feature in the agricultural history is important, it is explained, because it provides a sort of composite picture of many unsuccessful co-operative movements.

In another chapter, under the head "Pitfalls," Mr. Dies has this to say:

The general plan followed by private business has been used to a large degree by the humble local co-operative associations which have remained so long

in the field and which have served their members in a commendable manner.

But in recent years these sound local groups have been obscured and dwarfed by the swift drives of the big national and sectional groups with their highly paid promoters, lawyers, speakers and field workers. Twenty years ago the co-operative movement was applied very largely to the small locals, and those locals which dealt with the product which lent itself to co-operative marketing remained in the field and prospered, at least as long as they shunned politics and followed sound business methods. In the past five years, since co-operation has become a profession followed by a large army of promoters, failures have quite naturally increased in number. The risks involved in one of the large projects are immense.

Over-production is undoubtedly one of the most vicious enemies to the development of successful co-operative movements. The stream of printed matter boosting the general idea of co-operation has swelled into almost a deluge. A great part of this printed matter is ill advised. Some of it is sent out by private commercial interests with a view to flattering and keeping the good will of the farmer. Part of the printed matter is sincere and offered in a genuine effort to aid the farmer. It is difficult, however, for the average farmer whose mind is laden with his own cares to draw the fine distinction between sound advice on co-operation and skilfully prepared information intended primarily to draw him into some new and untested scheme.

At the conclusion of this chapter, the author writes:

Regardless of what co-operatives can do, the evidence is clear that they cannot fix prices, guarantee cost of production plus a profit, eliminate all middlemen, and eliminate speculation. Moreover, the history of their past would tend to prove that except in certain specialized commodities marketing costs cannot be reduced to the extent promised by over-enthusiastic promoters.

Co-operative marketing is neither a religious nor a legal problem. Reduced to the final analysis it is cold business, pure and simple. And as such is must be treated.

A very significant comment occurs near the end of the book, when the author is summing up and stating a few of his conclusions:

Instead of there being one sound agricultural policy, there are scores of policies. Indeed every individual farm group has its own policy. Moreover, practically every farm group is seeking to make one or more of its pet ideas effective by legislative enactment. Farmers should realize once for all that politicians and insincere farm leaders will never solve their problems, not if they wait till doomsday. Sound business methods alone will bring results, whether applied to co-operative marketing or to the plowing of the corn field.

"The most dangerous surplus on the hands of the farmer," concludes Mr. Dies, "is the surplus of third rate politicians."

WORLD WHEAT PUZZLING
PROBLEM

The position of wheat as an agricultural barometer throughout a large part of the world is well established. Its international character is emphasized by a report just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Thirty-six countries grew the grain in sufficient amounts in the year just ending to justify taking their production into account when estimating the world's supply. Combined, they had an acreage of approximately 231,000,000, from which was harvested about 3,322,000,000 bushels. The acreage was larger by 6,000,000 than in 1925, and the production increased by an estimated 69,000,000 bushels.

How difficult it is to form anything like a correct idea of what a given area will yield prior to the completion of the growing season is indicated in the case of Europe. The countries of the continent, excluding Russia, harvested an acreage of 69,100,000 this year, or 500,000 more than last year. The bushels obtained, though, were fewer than in 1925 by nearly 11 per cent.

Editor American Grain Trade:—As charter members of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association, and charter members of the National Grain Dealers Association, we wish the whole grain trade and their farmer friends a new regime in this coming year, of tremendous prosperity. With best personal regards, E. R. ULRICH.

Hints for the Elevator Millwright

Big Bill "Grinds On" a Pulley, Makes Framing Pins and Tries Out a Few Other Original Ideas

By JAMES F. HOBART

"WHAT kind of a hammer do you call this?" said "Big Bill" Davis, of the Square Deal Elevator. Davis had been moving around the country helping elevator owners out of trouble so that he had scarcely seen the home elevator for many months. Just at present he was helping start a new elevator building at Prairie Lake. The above remark was made by Mr. Davis as he picked up a sledge hammer with which a workman had been striking a drill. The face of the hammer was hollow in the middle and the sides had spread out quite noticeably.

"That hammer face is soft," said the gang foreman. "We have tried to harden that hammer head several times but it always came out too soft."

"Bet you a fish hook against the mumps," said Big Bill, "that we can harden that hammer face the first time we try it. Bring the hammer over to the shop and we will try it."

After the handle had been knocked out, the hammer face was heated and forged into shape. There was a little snow on the ground and hanging to the eaves of the smith shanty, Davis found an icicle as big as his wrist and about four feet long. He carefully detached the chunk of ice and placed it on the ground in front of the anvil. While the hammer was being heated for hardening, Davis said, "The reason why this hammer went soft, when quenched in slack tub, was because the steel could not be cooled quickly enough to harden. A portion of the water, in contact with the hammer face, was flashed into steam and prevented the rest of the water from reaching the hot steel fast enough to cause proper hardening."

The hammer face was heated to a bright cherry red, care being taken to heat the body of the hammer as little as possible. In fact, twice during the heating operation the pene end of the hammer was cooled in the slack tub down to within two inches of the hammer face. As soon as the heating was completed the workman lay the hammer upon the anvil, holding it fast with the tongs. Davis picked up the big icicle and pressed it end wise against the center of the hammer face. A portion of the icicle melted away very rapidly, then it melted more slowly and soon the melting stopped almost entirely.

"No chance here for a steam cushion in front of the hammer face," said Davis. Then he tested the hammer face with a file and found it hard from center to edges.

"GRINDING ON" A SIX-FOOT PULLEY

Later Bill Davis was called to a plant at which there had been a break-down. An attempt was being made to put on a new pulley, but it was bored a trifle too small and would not go on the shaft. Bill Davis rode over to the plant and found a six-foot cast iron pulley half way in place upon a four-inch shaft. The remainder of the shaft seemed slightly larger, so that the pulley would not slide over it.

Davis had the workmen slide the big pulley entirely off the shaft. Then he examined closely the ends of the hub and, with a file, he removed the sharp corners left by the boring tool. He made sure that the boring tool had not left a fin of metal when the tool broke through the end of the hub. He also calipered the bore of the pulley at either end of the hub and found the diameter slightly less at one end than at the other. The larger diameter fitted the shaft; the other end of the hub bore was too small. A big half-round file, about 16 inches long was procured and a workman spent considerable time filing one end of the hub. This operation proved too slow for the owner, who was in a hurry to get things moving again. In response to his urgent call to hurry up, Davis replaced the pulley upon the shaft and also had the shaft bearings put in place and adjusted. He then looked around for hoisting tackle and found a

stout rope hoist, also a one-ton differential chain hoist.

He then had two six-inch timbers thrust through the pulley between the arms and parallel with the shaft. These timbers were arranged so that the pulley could not revolve when the shaft was rotated. The rope tackle was then arranged to haul the pulley into its place upon the shaft. The chain tackle was arranged to pull the pulley in the opposite direction. The shaft was then set in motion, some water thrown upon the shaft, also a handful of sharp sand. Then the rope tackle was used to haul the pulley into place. The sand got in its work and the pulley moved a few inches further upon the shaft, then began the squeal and steam arose from the sand and water.

The rope tackle was slacked off and the chain tackle tightened. This was done quickly so as to get the pulley back before it could seize the shaft and stick fast to it. Another application of sand and water, and the pulley was moved a little further upon the shaft. Several more grindings were necessary before the pulley was finally hauled into its proper position.

MAKING FRAMING PINS—A PIN TOOL

While putting up the frame of a new elevator the carpenters ran short of one-inch wooden pins wherewith to fasten mortises and tenons. A couple of men were detailed to saw up chunks of locust and oak timber into eight-inch and 12-inch lengths. The chunks were then split into pieces about one and one-eighth inches square, after which the pieces were hewn eight-square with a small hand axe, then planed round and pointed with the axe. Such treatment resulted in pins but they were costly ones.

When Mr. Davis came upon the job four men were making pins for which the rest of the gang waited. Davis set one man to boring an inch and one-half hole through a four-foot length of eight-inch block which he directed be "horsed up" at least 12 inches above the ground. Then, taking a handy man with him, Big Bill went to the smith shanty and hunted out a piece of steel about $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick and three of four inches across. The steel was heated and holes for spikes were punched in two opposite corners. A $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hole was punched in the center of the steel and then enlarged to one inch in diameter with a long slim punch. The punch was driven from one side only while the steel rested during the operation upon a round two-inch hole in the smith shop "Sow."

By thus enlarging the hole, a lip or fin about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch high was raised evenly around the hole in the steel. The piece of steel with the lip uppermost was then spiked over the hole in the four-foot piece of timber and the squared pieces of locust or oak were driven down through the steel pin tool, with the result that nice, smooth pins were formed as fast as a man with a heavy hand hammer could drive the blanks through the pin-tool.

"Watch out," said Big Bill, "such a pin-tool may be quickly made and does its work well, but for making large quantities of pins, better procure a steel casting shaped like a small flange coupling. Have spike holes drilled in the flange and a one-inch hole bored vertically through the casting, the top end of which should be turned in a lathe to an angle of about 30 degrees. This permanent pin-tool, when dulled by an accidental hammer blow, may be quickly sharpened again by taking a light lathe-cut over the beveled cutting end."

ELEVATOR-BUCKET-BOLT HEADING-TOOL

While setting up a couple of large elevator legs the workman ran out of bucket bolts and it was found that a supply could not be obtained without sending to a distant city, which meant two or three days delay. "Bill," said the foreman, "can you help me out?"

"I surely can," replied Big Bill, and he proceeded

to the machine shop and hunted up an old casting which had evidently once served as an idler weight. The casting was about six inches high and four inches in diameter. Placing the casting on end, a hole was drilled therein to a depth and diameter which would fit one of the bucket bolts. Another hole was drilled at right angles from one side of the casting so as to exactly meet the bottom of the vertical hole.

With a sharp cold chisel, corners were cut on opposite sides of the vertical hole, and a hot iron pressing into these holes formed little pins or lugs on the bolts to prevent their turning around while being screwed home in the buckets and belt. Bill Davis then cut off a piece of soft steel rod, guessing at its proper length, heated the bit of rod, inserted it into the hole and headed down the projecting end into a circular head, thin at its edges and thicker in the middle. The bolt thus formed was easily removed from the heading tool by means of a sharp awl or a thin blade inserted between the bolt and the heading tool. In case the bolt should stick, a sharpened rod pushed into the horizontal hole would dislodge the bolt. Shorter bolts were made by placing a circular bit of rod in the bottom of the vertical hole.

PUMPING HOT-FEED WATER

"How in-thunder can I make a boiler feed pump handle hot water?" was the query which an elevator man fired at Big Bill as he happened to meet him on the street.

"Let me see your pump layout and then perhaps, I'll tell you," replied Mr. Davis. A visit to the boiler-room showed a pump located about four feet above the tank into which hot water collected, to be handled by the pump. While the water was not too hot the outfit worked well but whenever the water became heated to a degree which meant efficiency, then the pump would balk, kick, and perhaps entirely refuse to feed the boiler. The cause, as Mr. Davis explained, was because when the pump attempted to lift hot water steam or vapor would arise from the water thus destroying the partial vacuum which would lift cold water to the pump. Big Bill explained further that the hotter the water the more vapor would be given off and the less chance the pump had to pull water up to its level.

Bill Davis advised that close beside the hot water tank, level with the bottom thereof, a small power driven centrifugal pump be placed, its suction end connected into the bottom of the hot water tank and the discharge end of the pump connected to a vertical pipe placed close to the feed pump with a horizontal branch into the suction end thereof. The vertical pipe from the centrifugal pump was to be carried up at least 10 feet above the feed pump suction, then the vertical pipe to be continued over and downward into the hot water tank, discharging openly therein.

Big Bill then explained that by operation of the centrifugal pump the hot water would be "boosted" to a level above the feed pump into which the hot water could then run by gravity. In case there was still too much steam to allow the pump cylinder to fill, the hot water would rise in the vertical pipe until there was a 10-foot head of water above the pump which should be ample to cause the cylinder to fill, and the pump to work properly.

LLOYD S. TENNY APPOINTED

Lloyd S. Tenny has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Tenny has been with the Department of Agriculture since 1902 except for the period 1910-1921 when he was engaged in fruit marketing work in Florida and New York. He became assistant chief of the bureau in 1921 and has been acting chief since last June.

Mr. Tenny's former work with the department had to do with marketing problems and as assistant chief he has been in charge of service and regulatory work on marketing. He is a native of New York State, having been born on a farm near Rochester.

NEWS LETTERS

DULUTH

S. J. SCHULTE - - CORRESPONDENT

OFFICERS of the Duluth Board of Trade Clearing House Association were re-elected at its annual meeting as follows: President, E. N. Bradley; vice-president, Benjamin Stockman; secretary and manager, George F. Foster; and assistant manager, S. W. Paine. The assistant manager is the son of Franklin Paine who was its manager for more than a quarter of a century and who died in California several years ago after having been granted a retiring allowance in recognition of his faithful services during the difficult periods the trade passed through.

The annual caucus of members of the Duluth Board of Trade to place in nomination officers, directors and members of standing committees practically resulted in acclamations all along the line. No opposition was offered in any quarter and none is expected to develop prior to the annual meeting to be held on January 18. George Barnum, Jr., was nominated for president, succeeding Percy H. Ginder, who had served two years in the office. H. S. Newell was nominated for vice-president and W. B. Joyce, W. J. McCabe and Cecil C. Blair, retiring directors were re-nominated. Nominees for the Board of Arbitration were George G. Barnum, Sr., M. M. McCabe, and E. A. Vivian, and for the Board of Appeals, Thomas Gibson, Sr., F. E. Lindahl and W. C. Mitchell.

Only one transfer of membership of the Duluth Board of Trade was recorded during the last month. The membership of H. S. Schipper of New York was transferred to H. S. Newell, a veteran operator on the Duluth market. The Continental Grain Company has been admitted to corporate membership on the board.

E. N. Bradley, vice-president and manager of the Globe Elevator Company, is spending a few weeks winter vacation at Sacramento, Calif. His duties are being looked after during his absence by Cecil C. Blair, secretary of the company.

With the additions to the Itasca and Cargill elevator plants at Superior now under way, completed, the storage facilities at the Head of the Lakes will be brought up to approximately 40,700,000 bushels but making allowances for separation of grades in the bins the actual storage capacity will be around 36,000,000 bushels. Stocks of all grains in the elevators here as on January 8, aggregated 22,238,000 bushels so that a wide margin of space is left to take care of receipts from the country up to the opening of navigation. Officials of terminal elevators here have received advices to the effect that a considerable quantity of Durum wheat, Spring wheat and coarse grains is being held in country elevators and that a fair proportion of it is likely to be moved this way within the next few weeks.

Demand for high-grade Durum from milling interests has been an outstanding feature here. Under persistent bidding by spot handlers premiums running up as high as 48 cents a bushel over the May price were paid for No. 1 Amber Durum of good color but the premium later eased to 40 cents over May largely on a realization of buyers for the mills of the futility of running the market up against themselves in view of the light current receipts. Operators estimate that as much as 50 cents a bushel was lost by shippers in some cases through excessive moisture. Buyers for the elevators here have been compelled to show greater discrimination lately in the taking in of off-grade wheat and it has discounted more heavily. Though the percentage of moisture in Spring wheat and Durum receipts here has shown a decrease lately, the deterioration showings have been more marked as the result of the grain having dried to some extent without treatment.

Officials of the Cargill and Itasca elevator companies that have been specializing in rye to some extent have been feeling more cheerful lately as a result of the substantial price improvement shown in that grain. It is to be noted that the great bulk of the rye stocks shown in the American visible supply

statement are being held in Duluth and Superior elevators, the aggregate as on January 9, outstanding at 5,248,000 bushels. Some export trade was put through recently by holders of rye here from stocks shipped East before the close of navigation. Some of the trade here are sanguine that rye will sell well over the \$1 mark and they disposed to hang on.

R. M. White of the White Grain Company noted a substantial improvement in inquiry for feeds and coarse grains received by his house lately from over a wide range of Northwest territory. That he attributed to the remarkable expansion in the dairying industry in this territory.

The possibility of some sort of farm products marketing or price fixing bill being put through at the present session of Congress at Washington is exercising a restraining influence upon pit operators as regard market commitments in the more distant futures. While grain men are sanguine that no very radical grain marketing legislation will be passed this year, it is deemed prudent to play safe until the trade can obtain more accurate lineup regarding the political farmers agitation now being stirred up.

Though the Government department here for making protein tests of the current receipts of Spring wheat and Durum, established last spring, fell far short of the volume that had been expected of it, owing to the reduction in marketings of grains here on account of the curtailed crop last season, the innovation speedily established itself, as buyers for millers governed themselves to a great extent by the protein showings of the samples on the tables. In the event of the Spring wheat crop being normal proportions next season, it is being taken for granted that the present protein testing facilities on this market would be taxed to their limit in handling the demands made upon them promptly. Commission men here quickly learn the advantage of having their protein tests ready when it came to marketing wheat shipped to them last season. It was noted that buyers governed themselves to a great extent by their knowledge of the territory the grain was shipped from, some districts running up well in protein while others fell short.

KANSAS CITY

B. S. BROWN - - CORRESPONDENT

IN THE gift of Howard Vanderslice, which within the next six months will have been presented to Kansas City and dedicated to the pioneer mothers of the West, Kansas City is receiving one of the greatest contributions of its artistic possessions, and certainly the most characteristic and original statue, which has ever been produced, with a purely Middle Western inspiration. Howard Vanderslice, president of the Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Company of this city, and one of the early grain men in this section of the country, is the donor of the gift, which has grown in his mind from a desire to immortalize his mother and his wife's mother, who were among the very earliest pioneer women to enter the State of Kansas. Although it was Mr. Vanderslice's first idea, to make the "Prairie Mother," a memorial to these two women, when the idea began actually to take form he realized that it was too big a thing for a private memorial. Then came his desire to make the statue group a memorial to all those women who sacrificed everything to come with their husbands into an unknown country, the women who made possible through their courage and character, the luxuries which we in the West now enjoy. Mr. Vanderslice chose, to execute his idea, A. Phimister Proctor, one of the well-known modern sculptors in this country, a man of the West himself, who grasped the thought behind the project, and sympathized with it. For more than two years now, Mr. Proctor has been working on the "Prairie Mother," the first cast being made in California. A year ago last October the sculptor went to Rome to start his final cast. Mr. Vanderslice has just returned from Rome, where he says the group is now in the hands of the bronze casters, and his hope is that it will be in Kansas City for dedication sometime near the first of June. The group will show

two horses, weary from their continued travelling, yet still determined, on the back of one being the central figure of the group, the pioneer woman, her face set to the West, with a baby in her arms. On one side is the young husband, and on the other is an old guide. Every care has been taken to preserve correctness in the most minute detail. The three models were selected for their resemblance to the vigorous type of those early settlers, and the modelling was done in the nude. Then the sculptor molded the garments, actual historic garments being used in some cases. The figures of the men will be nine feet high, the whole group measuring 14 feet in height, eight feet in width, and 18 feet in length. An ideal location has been selected for the statue, near the Liberty Memorial Hill, and in the natural park, Penn Valley, where it will have a natural setting, and give to it the nature of a shrine. Mr. Vanderslice has been in the grain business since 1880, starting in White Cloud, Kansas, and coming to Kansas City in 1890. He is well known to grain men throughout this territory, and as an art lover and critic is known to all interested as he is in artistic projects.

The Kaw Grain Elevator Company has been dissolved, the dissolution being effective January 1. J. E. Rahm was president of the company which had been in existence for more than 26 years. Mr. Rahm is also president of the J. E. Rahm Grain Company, and the dissolution of the Kaw Grain & Elevator Company will have no effect upon the operation of the other company.

Harry G. Randall, vice-president and general manager of the Larabee Flour Mills Company, has applied for membership on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Randall has been with the Larabee organization since June, being formerly connected with the Midland Milling Company as vice-president and general manager for 10 years. Mr. Randall has been in the milling business for 23 years. He will represent the Larabee milling company on the floor of the exchange along with another member of the organization. The membership was bought from Cecil Munn, of Enid, Okla., for \$9,500.

Frank Albert Howard, manager of the Kansas City office of the Udpikie Grain Company, since its establishment here in 1920, died unexpectedly at his home here of heart disease on December 22. Mr. Howard had been with the company since 1900, acting as general country elevator superintendent in Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota, having 108 elevators under his supervision at one time. Mr. Howard was one of the best known grain men in Nebraska, and since his coming to Kansas City he had won an enviable place in the esteem of the Kansas City members of the exchange. Going into the grain business at the age of 15, he took his father's place as head of a country elevator at his death. Since that time he has been continually in the grain business, and at his death he leaves his son Merle H. Howard, to carry on his work here. Mr. Howard has been in business with his father for several years here. Mr. Howard's popularity with his associates in Omaha was demonstrated by the fact that when he left there to come to Kansas City, the Omaha Board of Trade presented him with a watch, every member of the Exchange contributing a share in the gift. His philosophy could be summed up in two of his favorite poems, "Be A Man", and "I Want to Live in a House by the Side of the Road and Be A Friend to Man."

The Wolcott Lincoln Grain & Commission Company has recently incorporated for \$100,000. The company has existed as a partnership for a year and a half, the two heads of the company being J. J. Wolcott, and W. B. Lincoln. Previous to coming with Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Lincoln had been manager for the Armour Grain Company here for a number of years, while the present business of the company was operated as the J. J. Wolcott Grain & Commission Company. The Wolcott & Lincoln company has recently taken over the Alton Elevator in the northeast industrial district, which was formerly operated by the Kaw Grain & Elevator Company, dissolved January 1. Wolcott & Lincoln will operate the 300,000 bushel elevator in connection with their commission business. The elevator was built in 1915.

George S. Carkener, vice-president of the Goffe & Carkener, Inc., grain dealers, has retired from the grain business, giving up his entire interest in the

company. During all the 24 years in which he has been in the grain business in Kansas City, Mr. Carkener has been a very important figure in the field, as well as holding important positions outside of his own business. He is only 55 years old, and with his retirement from the grain business will give much of his time to other interests, financial and civic. Mr. Carkener's recent election as president of the Liberty Memorial Association entails a great amount of work, and executive responsibility. He is also a director of the Commerce Trust Company, the largest bank in this section of the country. Mr. Goffe and Mr. Carkener became associated in the grain business 30 years ago as a partnership. Four years ago they incorporated. Mr. Goffe will remain as president of the company, while Edgar Woods has been elected vice-president to succeed Mr. Carkener.

W. R. Scott, secretary of the Kansas City Board is in California, where he spent Christmas with his wife. Mr. Scott will return immediately to Kansas City.

Clyde M. Reed of Parsons, Kan., was re-elected general chairman of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Advisory Board, at a meeting of the Board at the Kansas City Athletic Club here on December 15.

BUFFALO

ELMER M. HILL - CORRESPONDENT

INVESTIGATION of alleged substitution of chaff for good grain at the state-owned elevator at Gowanus Bay terminal of the New York State Barge Canal already has resulted in charges being preferred against A. G. Jensen, assistant superintendent of the elevator, by Colonel Frederick Stuart Greene, state superintendent of public works. It is alleged thefts of grain from the state elevator cover a period of two or three years. Colonel Greene explained that when large consignments of grain leave the state elevator it is quite possible for employees to substitute chaff, which is stored in a separate bin after it has been sifted from the grain. Colonel Greene says it would not be difficult to mix 1,000 bushels of chaff with 100,000 bushels of grain with little fear of detection, thus making it easy to sell at a substantial profit the good grain gained by the substitution. All of the evidence in the alleged thefts at Gowanus Bay Elevator has been turned over to the attorney general of the state.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., operators of the Kellogg Grain Elevator, which was found guilty by a jury before Federal Judge John R. Hazel in United States court for the western district of New York on a charge of giving rebates in violation of the Elkins Act regulating railroad freight rates in the shipment of grain, was fined \$11,000 by the court. The fine was \$1,000 on each of the 11 counts in the indictment. Application for a new trial was denied by the court. Later counsel for the elevator company indicated an appeal would be taken.

Richard H. Templeton, United States district attorney, who obtained the conviction of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., elevator operators, on charges of rebating, says the verdict affects the entire grain industry by assuring certain fixed rates for everyone. He says the verdict will discourage and prevent discrimination by elevators to certain shippers to the harm of others. Indictments against the Western Elevator Association, the Great Eastern Elevator Corporation and the Buffalo Elevating Company on similar charges are waiting trial and probably will be moved at the March term of court in Buffalo.

Grain traffic through the Welland Canal slumped 14,000,000 bushels during the 1926 season of navigation. It was announced in the annual report of the Dominion Department of Railways and Canals. The slump is attributed primarily to the grain blockade which existed at Montreal for more than two months and the unusual ice conditions in the lakes last spring. Total grain shipments through the Welland Canal, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, were 122,323,510 bushels last year, as compared with 136,212,442 bushels for 1925. Canal trade from Buffalo to Montreal suffered the greatest slump, this declining nearly 15,000,000 bushels, while shipments from other Great Lakes ports remained practically the same.

Grain shipments from Buffalo elevators to Montreal via the Welland Canal last year were divided as follows: Wheat, 18,669,231 bushels; oats, 1,680,656 bushels; barley, 875,450 bushels; rye, 1,368,587 bushels; corn, 233,200 bushels; flax, 40,000 bushels making a total for the season of 22,807,124 bushels.

Buffalo's winter storage fleet this year brought to the port a total of 23,922,219 bushels of grain, as against 19,000,000 bushels held by the storage fleet at Buffalo last winter. The large fleet of grain carriers

which was caught in the ice jams at Sault Ste. Marie and the St. Mary's River channel early in December, managed to break through with the aid of tugs without any serious damage to any of the boats. There are 81 storage grain vessels in port, 73 of which are steamers and three are motorships.

Buffalo grain interests who have been awaiting with keen interest a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission on proposed reductions in rates on grain and grain products from Minneapolis and related points to eastern destinations, have been notified that the matter has been postponed until January 22. This further suspension, the Commission announced, was necessary in order that the members might have sufficient time to give the case due consideration. The controversy concerns an attempt by the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad and the Soo Line to establish overhead rates on grain and grain products which would permit the Minneapolis millers to compete more favorably via the all-rail routes against the all-water and water-rail routes from Duluth. The proposed reductions were opposed by western and northwestern interests. Buffalo milling companies also joined in the opposition.

Despite the late opening of navigation on the Great Lakes last spring due to unusual ice conditions, grain receipts at the port of Buffalo for the year were 210,000,000 bushels, including the 23,000,000 bushels held in bottom storage by the winter fleet. This represents a decline of almost 60,000,000 bushels from the 1925 figures. One of the outstanding features of the elevator trade in Buffalo during the past year was the manner in which terminal elevators fought to overcome a threatened congestion when elevators at Montreal became plugged and cargoes were diverted to Buffalo so that carriers could be given prompt dispatch. The congestion at Montreal was caused by the coal strike in England, which resulted in all available ocean tonnage being pressed into service as coal carriers, thereby eliminating large numbers of ships from the grain trade out of Montreal. Everything considered, Buffalo elevators were able to give good dispatch to these boats.

Canal shipments of grain from Buffalo last year were 27,483,671 tons.

The feed mill of H. R. Sergel at South Wales, N. Y., was destroyed by fire early this month, with a loss of \$15,000, partly covered by insurance. A large quantity of grain was stored in bins in the mill.

LOUISVILLE

A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

ALTHOUGH there has been no really good demand for grain, business has been a trifle better with the Louisville elevator and grain trade. Corn drying and oat bleaching have been fairly active, and there has been a very good demand from producers of poultry, stock and specialty feeds of one sort or another. Rural buying has been only fair. Daily handlings in and out have been at about normal for the season, but receipts of river hay, grain, etc., have been off considerable due to flood stages in the rivers, flooded roads, and poor hauling conditions.

Western Kentucky has had considerable trouble over floods, and it is reported that many thousands of dollars worth of corn, in shock on low lands, was swept away or ruined, and in some instances water came up so fast that corn in cribs couldn't be moved to safety.

Corn has been running very damp, moisture content being higher now, than it was earlier in the fall, due to weeks of soft, mushy weather, heavy rainfall, etc. Corn is coming in at 22 to 24 per cent moisture and being dried down to 17 per cent, which is keeping the driers busy.

While there has been talk of a big carryover of old corn, local dealers claim that they are not handling any of it, and don't know where it is located even. All corn in the local market is new corn, that is kiln dried.

It is reported that there is a good deal of rye in Kentucky this season that can't be moved. Seedsmen and country dealers bought rye for the fall planting demand, which failed to develop strongly, account of wet weather. There was also a good deal of rural rye available for planting use, and which was also sold to country grain dealers, who haven't been able to find ready markets for it. It can be sold at around \$1 to \$1.05, but holders expect eventually to get more.

Jack Coleman, 28 years of age, member of the Burkin, Ky., branch of Clell Coleman & Sons, grain, coal, lumber and mill products dealers, operating at Burkin and Harrodsburg, Ky., died on Friday afternoon,

January 6, of pneumonia, following a week's illness. He was a son of Clell Coleman, Kentucky commissioner of agriculture. A widow, two daughters, five brothers, three sisters and parents survive.

At the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, it was reported that while daily handlings were a trifle slow, the company was fairly well satisfied, as it is operating with practically a capacity house at the present time, and is also busy drying corn.

Hay prices have remained firm, due to tight offerings. Feed demand has been good as a whole. Local handlers are offering jute packed bran at \$31 a ton.

Sale has been advertised for January 15, of all stocks, fixtures, trucks, cleaning machinery, etc., of the big house of Wood Stubbs & Co., Louisville, retailers and jobbers of seeds, grain for seed use, etc. The company has been placed in bankruptcy, and its property is being offered by the referee, in 19 lots, bids to be taken by lots, as well as on the total property holdings.

Proportional or reshipping and local rates on grain and grain products, in carloads, from Ohio and Mississippi River crossings to Nashville, Tenn., were found unreasonable and unduly prejudicial by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision made public on December 31 in the complaint of the Traffic Bureau of Nashville against the Louisville & Nashville and other carriers, according to a report from Washington.

The Louisville Board of Trade along with the Memphis Merchants Exchange, intervened in favor of equalization of rates. Louisville gets a new proportional rate of three cents on the 100 pounds lower in the future than the present lowest proportional rate, according to statements by officials of the Louisville Board of Trade.

As a consequence of this the market zone of local grain interests is extended, officials of the Board of Trade said Friday afternoon.

The Ballard & Ballard Company announced at Christmas time a bonus of one week's salary to all workers in the organization. The old profit sharing plan used by the company was abandoned some years ago.

The Carlisle Mill & Supply Company, Carlisle, Ky., has filed amended articles of incorporation, increasing capital from \$24,000 to \$50,000.

George F. Korfhage & Sons, 1418 South Floyd Street, Louisville, has started work on rebuilding a feed and hay plant, burned in November.

Oscar Fenley, president of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, and Mrs. Fenley will leave January 15, for Florida, to spend several weeks.

In connection with the floods in Kentucky and Tennessee in late December and early January, the American Steam Feed Company at Nashville, Tenn., suffered collapse of a four-story building at 126-130 Second Avenue, as a result of floods undermining its foundations, in the highest water ever known at Nashville.

MILWAUKEE

C. O. SKINROD - CORRESPONDENT

MILWAUKEE grain trade is rapidly dropping back again to the former low point after the little spurt in receipts in certain grains during the last two or three months of the fall.

Wheat offerings were only 55,000 bushels. Corn receipts for the month of December were only 959,000 bushels; oats 790,000 bushels; barley approximately 883,000 bushels; rye 65,000 bushels.

Barley growers of Wisconsin are pricking up their ears at the newest developments in the brewing field. The Val Blatz Brewing Company, sensing a return of beer in the near or distant future, thinks the prospects are so bright that they have bought a tract of seven and one-half acres on Lincoln Avenue between the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northwestern Railroads, for the purpose of having a big glass making plant when the palmy days of beer come back again.

A Milwaukee grain and malt man pulled a grand surprise on his fellow members when news leaked out of the hasty wedding of Kurtis R. Froedtert, to Mary Helf, aged 24. The millionaire maltster, who lives at 792 Marietta Avenue, took his newly intended to Waukegan to a justice of the peace, Harry Hoyt, and the first his friends knew of the whole deal was that the couple were on their way to a honeymoon in South America. Miss Helf is the daughter of Mrs. Theresa

Helf, a widow. While Mr. Froedtert is 39, his wife is 24. He was divorced by his first wife, Florence, in June, 1925. Mr. Froedtert is president and treasurer of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Company. He is also a dog fancier and has large kennels of prize winning dogs at the malting company's grounds.

The Chamber of Commerce has again fixed the rate on advances for the coming month at 6 per cent, the rate which has prevailed now for several months.

Wisconsin has a militant woman who holds a job as a member of the state Grain and Warehouse Commission and who now refuses to surrender her authority. She is Mrs. Molly Widell who will not give her records to the new man appointed by Governor Blaine—Charles Peacock. Mr. Peacock was appointed to take office as of January 1.

Mrs. Widell was also appointed by the same governor. She has held office for a little more than a year. Since that time Gov. Blaine has finished his term of office and Gov. Fred Zimmerman has been installed. He will now inherit the battle and try to straighten it out.

The plea of Mrs. Widell on which she bases her refusal to surrender her office is that Mr. Peacock has no Federal license to act as a grain inspector. She has sought legal advice. Mr. Peacock in turn consulted Governor Blaine while he was in office, and was told he was entitled to the office without question.

Mr. Peacock admits too, that he has not yet obtained his Federal license to act as member of the state Grain and Warehouse Commission, but he maintains that you don't need that at the beginning of the term. In the meantime no legal steps have been taken to get rid of Mrs. Widell as yet. It is believed that the matter may ride for a few days until Mr. Peacock gets his Federal license and then Mrs. Widell will surrender her keys without any forcible ouster.

William George Bruce, head of the Milwaukee Harbor Commission, declares that the St. Lawrence waterway is nearer to a solution than most people believe. The St. Lawrence project will receive a big boost Mr. Bruce declared, when the conference is held on the matter at Muskegon, Mich., on January 27 this year. At that time the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association will meet as directed by its executive head Charles P. Craig. The slogan of the conference is considered significant: "Finish the job in 1927." This means that the conference promoters hope to get some action at the present short session of Congress, in the way of authorizing preliminary work on the new St. Lawrence waterway route.

Harry A. Plumb, secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, admits that the grain trade has been pretty disappointing for the last few weeks. He believes that the farmers are holding back their grain because they think that Congress will come out with some plan of relief which will help to bolster up grain prices.

Mr. Plumb points out that Milwaukee is suffering from small grain receipts but it is no worse off than the other primary markets which are all more or less hit by the wave of light grain marketing. Mr. Plumb declared that there is still a lot of grain left back in the country which will ultimately be marketed but it appears to be hard to tease out this grain at the present time.

The grain storage at Milwaukee is mounting again rather rapidly after the close of navigation, which prevents sending out any further cargoes to the East. The latest figures show approximately 126,000 bushels of wheat on hand; corn, 1,129,000 bushels; oats, 2,263,000 bushels; barley supply is 357,000 bushels, and the rye 580,000 bushels.

One of the old members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, James T. Mallon, is dead at the age of 65. He had been a member of the Board for more than 25 years and in the grain business for 50 years. He died suddenly while reading a newspaper.

Mr. Mallon was the son of Patrick Mallon, one of the early settlers of Milwaukee and also one of the first grain merchants here. The sons are also taking up the grain trade, making the third generation of this family to stick to this line. Harry Mallon is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in Green Bay and Howard Mallon is a member of the Chamber here. Charles E. Mallon, a third son of James T., is a member of the faculty of St. Louis University. A fourth child surviving, besides the wife Mary, is Marion Mallon. A large delegation of grain men attended the funeral held in the Gesu Catholic church.

Two steamers in Milwaukee's inner harbor have already taken on grain for winter storage here. The steamer *Munsing* loaded at Elevator "E" and the *Donahue Stratton* Company has chartered the *John A. Donaldson* for winter grain loading. Elevator "E" is now in full operation for the first time. The first cargo of oats was taken out for transfer to railroad cars at Ludington, Mich.

Milwaukee's malting plants are speeding up, according to the reports compiled on production and shipments for the month of December. These indicated

that the shipments out for the past month had reached 269,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 236,000 bushels for the corresponding month of a year ago. This indicates a gain for a single month of about 14 per cent. Exports of malt are heavy with shipments reported to many foreign countries.

The big influence in the reduced grain receipts for the year 1926 was largely the reduction in crop yields, according to the annual review put out by Secretary Harry A. Plumb. This, he said, will go far to explain why Milwaukee received less grain in 1926.

Mr. Plumb then proceeds to show that the crops in the Northwest were rather light last year. He singles out the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa, the states which very largely supply Milwaukee with grain. These states, he points out, had only 1,249,000,000 bushels of feed grain, according to the Federal officials' reports, or in other words a decline in the supply of 333,000,000 bushels as compared with a year ago.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce held a party at the passing of the old year. On the last day of 1926, after the last quotation had been chalked up, the floor was waxed up liberally and the jazz music turned on by an orchestra for the annual "ball." This is the one occasion of the whole year when the grain men forget their regular decorum and shake loose for a time of unrestrained jollity. The party this time was pronounced one of the best in years.

NEW YORK

G. K. TRAFTON - CORRESPONDENT

THE inauguration of trading in oats futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange was an important feature of the opening of the new year. Trading started on Monday, January 3 and about 500,000 bushels changed hands, a feature being the heavy buying by cash interests, supposedly with the intention of taking delivery. Axel Hansen, chairman of the Grain Futures Committee, who was one of the active traders, said: "The market was active throughout the session and it was possible at all times to trade in 50,000 to 100,000 bushels. The results of the first day's trading were most satisfactory and as soon as the western markets broaden out it should be reflected by greatly increased business in the New York market. B. F. Schwartz, of B. F. Schwartz & Co., was also an active trader and expressed confidence that the market for oats futures would fill a long felt need in the grain trade. As is the case with wheat futures, the oats contracts call for delivery at Buffalo and because of the large oats growing territory tributary to that market it is believed that interest in the new market will quickly spread among producers, shippers and consumers over a wide area. Also, because of the facilities of water transportation between Buffalo and various ports on the seaboard, it is felt that with world conditions normal a large business may be expected against export dealings.

Harold W. Scott of Smith, Murphy Company, Inc., grain exporters, is an applicant for membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Keeping abreast of the progressive spirit of the times, President B. H. Wunder of the N. Y. Produce Exchange recently addressed a large invisible audience in behalf of that institution when he spoke before the microphone of the Municipal Radio Broadcasting Station—WNYC. Dealing with the new wheat pit, Mr. Wunder said in part: "Of late years, with the development of Buffalo as one of the largest flour milling centers of the country, and also the fact that a large amount of Canadian wheat passes through the United States Atlantic seaports, in bond for export, it became apparent that a grain futures market in New York City was a necessity to the grain trade. This market, which was inaugurated last August, means a great deal to New York and the grain industry at large through the hedging facilities it offers. Millers, exporters, importers and others in the grain trade throughout the world can now operate with a maximum degree of safety. Through the medium of the New York futures markets the facilities of the world's greatest financial center are made available to the grain trade to a degree heretofore unknown." Mr. Wunder also explained the other departments of commerce housed in the Produce Exchange and reviewed their progress during the year. As to the farmer, he expressed the belief that the latter is working out his own salvation through crop diversification and better methods.

Gustaf Loren, representative on the N. Y. Produce Exchange of Robinson & Sweet, prominent grain exporters, returned to his post on the floor last month after an absence of about 10 weeks and received a cordial welcome. During his absence he traveled extensively in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries and was

pleased to observe wide-spread improvement in finance, industry, and business generally. Although not prepared to express radical opinions regarding the possibilities of export business in our grains, he stated that he found that stocks were low as a rule and with crops generally not up to the average, considerable importation of grain would be necessary.

William H. Colvin of Colvin & Co., bankers and brokers, has been elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

B. O. Litchfield, grain merchant, is an applicant for membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

The large number of Produce Exchange members who have taken such an active interest in the sport of bowling this year are looking forward eagerly to a series of special matches which will take place on Monday, January 24. Harry G. Gere of the Gere Grain Company, the individual "star" of the Exchange, will roll a series of games against Mr. Rochelle, the "star" of the Maritime Exchange, after which he will team up with Charles Connors of Flahive & Co. and Robert J. Straub of Montgomery, Straub & Co., in a series against a three-man team of the Maritimes. Twenty-two members took part in the final meeting of the old year, the best averages being made by Dahl, Gere, Connors, Wagner and Straub. Dahl, Wagner, and Frey rolled clean games, while Gere made the high single score of 227. Several five-man team matches were bowled with scores ranging from 679 to 840.

M. G. Missir of J. R. Williston & Co., stock brokers, has been elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

David Smith, managing director of the Canadian Wheat Pool was a visitor on the N. Y. Produce Exchange late in December and stated that the Canadian wheat position is much better than generally believed. He said in part: "The amount of Canadian wheat exported in the past six months is 130,000,000 bushels, leaving only about 150,000,000 bushels to supply requirements for Canadian wheat until the new crop reaches the seaboard next October. The amount of wheat east of the lakes is rapidly decreasing, the reduction for the first two weeks following the close of navigation being 13,000,000 bushels. The mills hold possibly 10,000,000 bushels and the Canadian mills will need possibly 16,000,000 bushels before opening of navigation in the spring. By the end of January possibly not more than 10,000,000 bushels will remain unsold east of the lakes, outside of mill holdings. Very little wheat has been consigned this year, particularly by the Pool, which has sold its wheat before shipping. The amount of wheat back on the farms in Canada is possibly 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels of irregular quality. The total supply at the best in western Canada this year will probably not be over 360,000,000 bushels and may be less. Farmers hold but little in any section. Demand may fall off with the movement of Argentine and Australian wheat, but this is met with every year, and as soon as the flush of this movement is over the control of the situation will be largely in the Canadian supply, particularly as the U. S. will have little wheat left. This condition might easily result in quite a tight position of supplies in the spring, particularly if there was any disappointment in the results of the Canadian old crop or any unsatisfactory developments in the new American crop.

John W. Hammond, dealer in commodities, has been elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Luther S. Dickey of McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, paid a brief visit this month to members of the local grain trade.

The market for tickets of membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange has continued easy during the past month. Claims that "regular" tickets have sold as low as \$2,500, are not credited in some quarters, but it is known that sales have been made at \$2,650 and \$2,700. There are more tickets to be had at the latter price and some inquiry is reported at slightly less. Associate tickets have been inactive and are quoted nominally at \$2,000, buyers' views being slightly lower.

Albert Ettlinger, for some years an active member of the local grain trade, but now located in Chicago, spent a few hours on the Produce Exchange floor this month and was warmly welcomed by his many old friends.

R. O. Cromwell, well-known crop expert associated with Lamson Bros. & Co., commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, stopped off for a few minutes on the N. Y. Produce Exchange while on his way home after a survey of the Argentine wheat fields.

"Old-timers" on the N. Y. Produce Exchange who were acquainted with the old flour and grain house of Rice, Quinby & Co., proffered congratulations this

month of Waldo E. Rice upon his installation into the office of mayor of the town of Neptune, N. J. after successive terms as fire commissioner and police commissioner.

In keeping with the highly commendable practice which has been followed for many years, the huge trading floor of the N. Y. Produce Exchange was dedicated on the last day of the old year to the great Year-End Entertainment which is looked forward to so eagerly by several thousands poor children living on the lower end of Manhattan Island. For a week or more the members had cheerfully endured the inconvenience caused by the erection of long rows of circus seats, being well repaid by the evidence of keen enjoyment displayed by the many young guests who took their places after one o'clock when business was suspended, as usual, on that day. The customary program was arranged, including a military band, trained animals, fancy skaters, acrobats, singers and dancers, jugglers, and clowns.

Frederick A. Colby, well known freight broker, officiated as Santa Claus, clothed in the regulation regalia, and presented each child with a package of assorted gifts, candy, etc. In addition, about 200 packages were sent to the poor children on Barren Island, site of the municipal incinerating plant, which is said to be the one place in the world which Santa never visits.

J. B. Gannon, manager of the cotton department on the Chicago Board of Trade for Lamson Bros. & Co., called on members of the N. Y. Produce Exchange just before the end of the old year.

Henri C. Bodenheimer of Paris, France, was elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange at the January meeting of the Board of Managers.

Henry J. Patten, of the Chicago Board of Trade, was among the December visitors on the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

TOLEDO S. M. BENDER CORRESPONDENT

THE demand for Soft Red wheat has been rather quiet during the past month. Just the past few days export inquiry developed and some sales were made. Local mills have been fairly good buyers, but are mostly carrying good stocks. Private stocks here are not large and if the export demand keeps coming might be quickly reduced to small proportions. Some of the trade here have turned decidedly bullish for the time being because of the restricted movement from the southern hemisphere. Heavier country offerings during the month indicate there is still some being held back for better prices. The No. 2 Red basis, as compared with the Chicago May future, is about the same as two weeks ago. The fact that some Soft wheat has moved out of Chicago and here for export at this time of year is of itself a bullish factor. Outside mills have not been buying lately and this is taken as an indication that they are pretty well supplied. The past year has been a good one for local dealers and millers and the first half of the crop year was exceptionally favorable. If present indications count for anything the amount of wheat carried over will not be large enough to depress prices in this section of the country.

Business continues at a fairly lively rate in mill feeds in this and adjacent territory. There has been a little slump with the trade west of here, but this is expected to be only temporary. Heavy snow and much colder weather brought out good buying from the city and country trade, which should prove helpful to mill feed prices. There were many who held off from buying until after inventories were taken and these are expected to be in the market soon. Bran has been especially strong, as it is used extensively as a cold weather feed. Most of the new business has been in mixed cars for immediate shipment and forward buying is very small. Consumption should be heaviest during January and February and it is likely that feeds of all kinds will be taken by the trade. Mixers report sales increasing and their buying from time to time should act as a check on the weak spots. So far this season the feed business has been good and with the best selling period ahead should turn out to be one of the best of recent seasons.

Oats have been marketed freely all month, no doubt because of the higher cash prices. Receipts of oats were larger than corn during the past week. From the arrivals here it appears the country sold their poor oats first, as present receipts are grading mostly Nos. 2 and 3 Whites.

Corn movement to this market has been only moderate and prices have been firm for spot fresh shelled Nos. 5 and 6 Yellow. Weather has been good for

shipping and driers have been busy making kiln dried corn. Local buyers have been paying well for new corn and bids have been strong. Cash prices are relatively higher than a month ago and demand better. Moisture content is still high, but there is not the danger of spoiling as when the weather is warm. Not much stock was taken in the corn borer menace, as reported in the Illinois territory. Lucas County has been affected for several years and though it is a serious pest it is believed it will gradually be stamped out. Most of the trade here believe that corn will remain strong at least while the movement is restricted and demand good.

Receipts of grain for the past month were 520 cars of wheat, 384 cars of corn, 230 cars of oats, 13 cars of rye and 2 cars of barley. Total, 1,149 cars. By lake steamer *Thomas Maytham*, 73,720 bushels of No. 2 Dark Northern Spring wheat. Barge *Tyrone*, 140,000 bushels Northern Spring wheat.

Raymond P. Lipe, local grain man and financier, left January 1 for an extensive South American trip. He will be gone several months.

David Anderson, retired miller and former president of the National Milling Company, left January 1 for Florida with his family and will fish and golf for the balance of the winter.

Edward Nettleton, secretary and treasurer of the Imperial Grain & Milling Company, will leave soon for his annual sojourn to warmer climes.

The annual election of officers of the Toledo Produce Exchange was held January 3 and resulted in the re-election of H. Wallace Applegate as president. Under his capable leadership the exchange has prospered during the past year and many favorable undertakings have been started or consummated. He is secretary of the Mennel Milling Company. Other officers elected were Henry Hirsch, seedman, as first vice-president; Fred Mayer, of J. F. Zahm & Co., as second vice-president; Archie Gassaway, re-elected secretary; and W. A. Boardman of the East Side Iron Elevator, treasurer. Directors are Harold Anderson of the National Milling Company, Charles Patterson of John Wickenhiser Company, Jesse D. Hurlbut, of the Toledo Grain & Milling Company, K. D. Keilholtz, of Southworth & Co., L. J. Schuster of C. A. King & Co., and Frank Moorman of the Toledo Premier Seed House.

Experiments made at the agricultural station at Columbus, Ohio, show that it is possible for the farmer to save a dollar an acre on plowing alone through the use of lime in the soil. The growing season is also lengthened appreciably when lime is used.

The corn borer control station at Monroe, Mich., is raising a large crop of parasites to feed on this European pest which has damaged Ohio and Michigan corn and has even reached the Illinois corn fields. Dr. Phillip Lunginbill of the Monroe station spoke recently to members of the Exchange Club, telling of the steps being taken to combat this pest.

John A. Slipper, extension specialist in soils and crops at Ohio State University, points out that 100 bushels of corn can be raised on one acre at a cost of 26 cents per bushel, while 40 bushels to the acre costs 60 cents a bushel to grow to harvest. These figures were obtained through study of reports made by 324 farmers who have entered the state contest to grow 100 bushels per acre on 10 acres during the past six years.

The annual Produce Exchange party was held at the Toledo Club the evening of January 4. Jesse D. Hurlbut, of the Toledo Grain & Milling Company, presided as toastmaster. Bill Cummings, of J. F. Zahm & Co., and Ben Hoffner, local representative of Lamson Bros. & Co., lead the music. Members pronounced it the best party ever held. Representatives of the six private wire houses of Chicago having desks on the local floor attended. Speeches were made by H. Wallace Applegate, re-elected president, and many others. The wee small hours were near before the last member was seen to make his way to a machine parked close by.

The Government report on area sown to Winter wheat shows a reduction of acreage, for both Ohio and Michigan of about 450,000 acres, as compared with the revised acreage for 1925.

A representative of the Macdonald Engineering Company, Chicago, was in Toledo last month conferring with Harold Anderson, president of the National Milling Company, and other officials and inspecting the ground where they will soon start work on a new storage elevator for this large Soft wheat mill with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. This will double their storage.

Ben Hoffner, local representative for the Chicago firm of Lamson Bros. & Co., is the proud possessor of a new Bacon banjo presented to him by Fred Bacon,

who is a personal friend. Ben is also shown to advantage with his new banjo in the Bacon Bros. new catalog. He can certainly pick a mean tune when he is not picking up the latest off the private wire.

George H. Snyder, formerly vice-president and general manager of the Metzger Seed & Oil Company, of this city, died here on December 30, aged 66 years. He had lived in Goshen, Ind., since his retirement from business about three years ago.

E. L. Southworth, senior member of the firm bearing his name, has been taking the rest cure at his home for several weeks and is reported to be in excellent health.

Ira Marshall, a farmer of Hardin County, Ohio, is the corn champion of this state, having produced 1,686.8 bushels of shelled corn on 10 acres, an average of 168.8 bushels to the acre, compared with his own record of 160 bushels, made last year. His 20-year-old son, Glen, was one bushel behind him.

Joe Streicher, of J. F. Zahm & Co., Louis Schuster, of the C. A. King & Co., and Kenton D. Keilholtz, of Southworth & Co., were in Chicago on business during the past month.

Carl Rathausky, of A. Plessis & Co., Paris, France, was on the local exchange floor visiting with seedsmen during the past month. He had just completed a tour of the western states and was to sail for the home the latter part of December.

Cyrus S. Coup, vice-president and general manager of the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Company, returned from an eastern trip on business recently.

L. G. Bradstock, manager of the Farmers Grain & Milling Company, Wellington, Ohio, was a visitor on the exchange floor recently. This is the company which took over the mill at that station about a year ago.

Henry L. Goemann, formerly in the grain business at Mansfield, Ohio, and now chairman of the Traffic Committee of the Grain Dealers National Association, was on the Exchange floor during the past month. He will spend the winter in California.

The Huntington Equity Exchange, Huntington, Ind., whose plant burned last September, has purchased the Hoosier Feed & Seed Company plant at that station and will operate as the Huntington Equity Exchange.

Phil Sayles, of the Smith-Sayles Grain Company, Columbus, Ohio, was a visitor on the Exchange floor during the month.

MINNEAPOLIS EDWIN O. WELDE CORRESPONDENT

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has launched an investigation of freight rates on grain, flour and other grain products, covering the entire Northwest and Midwest. The Federal commission has scheduled a preliminary conference at Kansas City on January 20. Minneapolis grain, milling and traffic men regard this investigation as one of the most important that the Federal commission has ever undertaken. Its scope includes every bushel of grain raised in the Middle West and marketed in Minneapolis, Duluth, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Joseph and other grain trading centers in the country. It also includes all flour manufactured in milling centers. As in the case of the 6-cent reduction in rates on eastbound grain and flour, it is anticipated that the grain and milling interests of Minnesota will join forces with farm organizations in demanding rate revisions that will permit northwest farmers, millers and grain merchants to compete with those of other sections of the country.

Final decision by the Government on the six-cent reductions proposed by the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Soo Line Railroads on eastbound grain and flour has postponed to January 22, and suspension of the reduced tariffs is also continued until then, by action of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Five suits against five northwest railroads for damages totaling \$161,397 is under way in the Hennepin County district court by the Van Dusen-Harrington Company, grain merchants at Minneapolis, on the basis of alleged unsatisfactory shipments. The defendants are the Milwaukee, sued for \$32,183; the Great Northern, \$57,040.50; the Northern Pacific, \$23,553.40; Omaha, \$35,043; and the Soo Line, \$13,578.15. In each case the complaints are practically identical with the exception of dates and amounts. It is charged that the railroads named failed to issue ex-

change bills of lading for shipments made by the Van Dusen-Harrington Company, and refused to complete transportation of these shipments and unlawfully converted them to their own use.

At a session of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of the Hennepin County Farm Bureau, January 6, organization of a co-operative seed exchange to obtain pure grain seed at nominal cost for its members was launched. A committee of five farm bureau members was appointed to prepare articles of incorporation for the exchange, which will be organized as quickly as possible. The committee consists of Solon T. Dillman, Long Lake; C. F. Sullivan, Robbinsdale; J. C. Campbell, Hopkins; Nathan Stubbs, Maple Plain, and D. W. Mendenhall, Maple Plain, president of the farm bureau.

W. L. Cavert of the university school of agriculture, recommends the planting of early-maturing varieties of corn in order that farmers may escape the risks to which the crop has been subjected in the last three years. Varieties suggested for southern Minnesota are Murdock, Silver King, Minnesota No. 13, Rustler and Northwestern Dent. For northern Minnesota the best varieties are given as Golden Moccasin, a variety developed at the branch experimental station at Grand Rapids; Minnesota No. 23, Dakota White, Longfellow and the Squaw. The last three are flint corns. Of seed for other 1927 crops, the report is as follows: "Oats"—Early varieties, particularly Gopher oats, have shown their superior value for southern and central Minnesota and should be grown in preference to the later maturing varieties. "Barley"—Probably room for some expansion at the expense of oats. Should be seeded only on land that is in a high state of fertility. "Wheat"—Farmers in planning their acreage should be guided by average yields and prices over a period of years rather than by the relatively favorable returns for the last three crops.

Four northwest railroads, the Omaha, Northwestern, Milwaukee, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis, have issued half-rate tariffs on seed grains shipped to points in South Dakota from Minneapolis.

William C. Ranous, superintendent of transportation of the Soo Line, has been promoted to the post of general superintendent of transportation of the road. C. E. Urbahn will be general superintendent of lines west and northwest of Minneapolis and Albert N. Williams will be superintendent of the Chicago district, comprising Wisconsin, Illinois and upper Michigan.

The Strong-Scott Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, will represent the Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc., of New York City, in the handling of Chloropicrin Larvacide in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, northern Iowa and Wisconsin. H. H. Arendall, Minneapolis, who has been representing the manufacturers of Larvacide, will make his headquarters in St. Louis.

Recent visitors in Minneapolis include N. F. Noland of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company, Kansas City; M. L. Cohen, president of the Canada-Atlantic Grain company, New York and Winnipeg, and R. N. Schuler, manager of the Occident Terminal Elevator at Duluth.

GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

By L. C. BREED

The premises of the well known firm of Lord & Webster, dealers in grain and hay, were badly damaged by a fire which occurred late in the afternoon of December 8. The first and top floors of their building at 250 Commercial Street, Boston, contained baled hay; the third and fourth floors had stores of grain and flour, and the second floor was occupied by the offices of the firm. The fire started on the first floor and spread very rapidly, causing a loss of upwards of \$20,000.

Charles M. Cox, notwithstanding that he as the head of the C. M. Cox Company, has great demands on his time, has managed by giving attention at times during a number of years past, to acquire quite a reputation as an artist. A number of his paintings recently were displayed at the Copley Gallery in Boston.

While there is a normal and fairly steady demand for oats, for which the market is firm, there is nothing doing in corn except for shipment direct to country points.

Stocks of grain at Boston in regular elevators as of January 3 were as follows: Wheat, 418,854 bushels; oats, 29,842 bushels; rye, 6,553 bushels; barley, 129,638 bushels.

Howard Hosmer, an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has reported that rates on grain moving out of the Great Lakes via Buffalo to New York and Boston should not be higher than the rates on the same traffic to Baltimore and Phil-

adelphia. The Commission itself must now pass upon the findings of the examiner and the outlook, after the lapse of so long a time spent in seeking an equalization of rates, seems favorable to Boston shippers.

The steamer *Linario* recently completed loading a full cargo of wheat at this port in two working days, making December delivery, which was required by contract, without any difficulty and earned three days dispatch money for the charterers by this quick loading. This was accomplished while two other steamers were loading from the same elevator. This steamer will call at Gibraltar for orders, and then proceed thence to three ports in Greece.

The demand for wheat feeds is moderate for the season, and not urgent for forward delivery. The offerings are not large, as the mills are not running full time. There are no offerings of Canadian wheat feeds for the time being. There is a fairly good demand for gluten feed, with some inquiry for cotton seed meal. Rejected wheat for hen feed meets with a ready sale.

Receipts of hay are ample to meet the demand coming from the dairy trade at nearby points. The market is ruling quiet but prices are fairly firm. The quality of the hay that has been coming in of late in the main is better than usual. Receipts of hay at Boston for the month of December, 406 cars; straw, 8 cars.

As tabulated by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, the receipts of grain at Boston for the month of December were as follows: Wheat, 735,525 bushels; corn, 14,525 bushels; oats, 148,150 bushels; rye, 6,550 bushels; barley, 105,775 bushels; malt, 6,700 bushels; millfeed, 127 tons; oatmeal, 10,624 cases; ditto, 418 sacks.

Exports of wheat (Canadian) from Boston during the month of December, 801,703 bushels. For the year 1926, 3,308,935 bushels. For the year 1925, 2,107,451 bushels. During the year 1926, by ports, the shipments of wheat were as follows: Liverpool, 579,858 bushels; Antwerp, 80,000 bushels; Italy, 221,739 bushels; Rotterdam, 12,000 bushels; Hamburg, 61,058 bushels; Bremen, 11,954 bushels; Greek ports, 187,094 bushels. Of barley, Italy, 20,067 bushels.

Among the visitors to the Exchange, outside of New England, were the following: R. P. Purchase, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. H. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.; Edgar Thierwechter, Oak Harbor, Ohio; W. H. Pitts, Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Patten, Chicago, Ill.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Following are receipts and shipments of grain, etc., at the leading terminal markets in the United States for December and the year 1926:

BALTIMORE—Reported by Jas. B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	1,789,771	2,918,454	2,251,219
Corn, bus..	148,471	2,241,518	42,857
Oats, bus..	51,648	340,212	264,807
Barley, bus..	1,254,424	843,263	850,762
Rye, bus..	193,063	8,147	17,143
Malt, bus..	.....	3,591	.....
Buckwheat, bus.	1,516	.....	.....
Straw, tons..	993	1,696	.....
Millfeed, tons.	114,905	107,288	67,477
Flour, bbls..	.....	.....	36,877

BALTIMORE—Reported by Jas. B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	19,497,293	15,853,000	16,619,892
Corn, bus..	1,381,619	2,859,364	2,381,204
Oats, bus..	1,934,864	2,117,412	987,977
Barley, bus..	4,145,131	3,783,986	3,917,242
Rye, bus..	630,114	4,527,019	395,407
Malt, bus..	96,135	196,879	7,736
Buckwheat, bus.	6,871	7,796	9,811
Straw, tons..	524	988	142,392
Millfeed, tons.	18,455	15,912	.....
Flour, bbls..	1,263,744	1,424,717	443,284

CINCINNATI—Reported by D. J. Schuh, executive secretary of the Grain & Hay Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	208,600	182,000	295,400
S. Corn, bus..	530,600	782,600	375,200
Oats, bus..	278,000	242,000	200,000
Barley, bus..	1,400	4,200	.....
Rye, bus..	14,000	7,000	12,600
Ear Corn, bus.	6,000	59,000	9,800
Grain Sorghums, bus.	2,800	2,800	.....
Buckwheat, bus.	4,200	.....	.....
Feed, tons..	390	3,060	.....
Hay, tons..	3,927	4,268	.....

CINCINNATI—Reported by D. J. Schuh, executive secretary of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	5,189,800	5,793,200	4,100,600
Shelled Corn, bus.	6,410,600	5,579,000	5,471,200
Ear Corn, bus.	260,000	244,000	2,272,000
Oats, bus..	3,858,000	3,872,000	2,482,000
Barley, bus..	39,200	68,600	74,200
Rye, bus..	138,600	145,600	60,000
Kaffir Corn, bus.	50,400	49,000	.....
Hay, tons..	54,615	69,905	.....
Feed, tons..	23,370	24,660	.....

CHICAGO—Reported by J. J. Fones, secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	1,100,000	1,500,000	1,761,000
Corn, bus..	8,321,000	13,903,000	2,473,000
Oats, bus..	3,037,000	3,684,000	2,962,000
Barley, bus..	689,000	682,000	182,000
Rye, bus..	122,000	90,000	990,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	1,158,000	1,651,000	1,764,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	1,350,000	2,603,000	1,013,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs.	2,509,000	3,899,000	911,000
Flax Seed, bus.	183,000	366,000	.....
Hay, tons..	12,751	14,832	2,246
Flour, bbls..	1,184,000	1,176,000	813,000

CHICAGO—Reported by J. J. Fones, secretary of the Board of Trade [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	38,113,000	28,244,000	32,131,000
Corn, bus..	92,710,000	83,557,000	39,232,000
Oats, bus..	47,243,000	53,547,000	36,678,000
Barley, bus..	9,032,000	9,833,000	2,153,000
Rye, bus..	2,163,000	5,895,000	2,292,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	31,231,000	33,381,000	25,730,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	16,974,000	11,845,000	10,610,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs.	25,747,000	25,091,000	13,547,000
Flax Seed, bus.	2,274,000	2,152,000	43,000
Hay, tons..	156,464	164,348	28,558
Flour, bbls..	12,907,000	13,009,000	8,671,000

DULUTH—Reported by Charles F. MacDonald, secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	2,220,489	6,238,844	3,921,942
Corn, bus..	31,483	25,777	42,805
Oats, bus..	325,094	2,158,267	1,290,472
Barley, bus..	142,360	444,511	655,048
Rye, bus..	449,693	822,698	112,737
Flax Seed, bus.	355,673	704,214	725,725
Flour, bbls..	114,050	246,455	437,085

DULUTH—Reported by Charles F. MacDonald, secretary of the Board of Trade [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	51,783,706	75,413,657	48,888,069
Corn, bus..	123,695	686,183	701,386
Oats, bus..	9,798,153	23,937,520	10,621,890
Barley, bus..	5,832,639	16,724,764	6,040,747
Rye, bus..	9,912,155	12,160,387	9,154,232
Flax Seed, bus.	7,628,108	10,116,894	5,955,495
Flour, bbls..	5,449,895	5,244,105	6,325,460

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	26,310,334	53,452,924	26,453,364
Corn, bus..	.....	4,638	.....
Oats, bus..	2,244,701	6,314,679	1,118,045
Barley, bus..	4,422,003	4,466,374	2,771,529
Rye, bus..	932,957	616,387	251,286
Flax Seed, bus.	665,336	1,091,676	19,936

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	233,865,226	249,795,846	238,346,889
Corn, bus..	.....	38,483	32,209
Oats, bus..	24,515,753	36,679,384	25,113,887
Barley, bus..	34,985,466	33,560,500	35,699,041
Rye, bus..	6,970,521	4,604,245	6,233,554
Flax Seed, bus.	4,099,564	6,143,464	3,822,609

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	91,000	120,000	276,000
Corn, bus..	2,076,000	2,983,000	2,180,000
Oats, bus..	634,000	344,000	478,000
Barley, bus..	1,400	.....	1,400
Flour, bbls..	34,358	35,869	.....

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Wm. H. Howard, secretary of the Board of Trade [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	5,405,000	4,527,700	2,627,000
Corn, bus..	16,736,000	18,338,400	12,082,000
Oats, bus..	8,758,000	9,016,000	7,956,000
Barley, bus..	32,400	65,000	54,800

KANSAS CITY—Reported by W. R. Scott, secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	5,241,600	5,227,200	3,571,400
Corn, bus..	1,014,000	2,491,250	195,000
Oats, bus..	306,000	697,000	158,000
Barley, bus..	16,000	34,500	4,800
Rye, bus..	40,500	20,900	69,000
Bran, tons..	4,680	1,200	15,860
Kaffir Corn, bus.	492,800	629,200	167,000
Hay, tons..	2,276	32,352	17,316
Flour, bbls..	71,175	70,475	708,175

LOS ANGELES—Reported by M. C. Thiebaud, secretary of the Grain Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, carlds.	230	306	.....
Corn, carlds.	268	293	.....
Oats, carlds.	54	47	.....
Barley, carlds.	211	119	.....
Rye, carlds.	.....	.....	.....
Kaffir Corn, carlds.	68	27	.....
Flour, carlds.	142	265	.....

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, statistician of the Chamber of Commerce [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus..	95,343,990	108,689,420	39,530,350
Corn, bus..	9,710,820	14,025,390	6,332,810
Oats, bus..	23,198,560	42,738,720	28,171,420
Barley, bus..	14,931,760	24,317,760	11,941,060
Rye, bus..	4,605,900	7,600,290	2,079,260
Flax Seed, bus.	9,459,740	13,167,740	2,306,740
Hay, tons..	30,379	29,369	5,267
Flour, bbls..	331,249	775,320	12,439,270

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, statistician of the Chamber of Commerce:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	6,199,540	13,606,890	1,941,550
Corn, bus...	1,011,220	851,070	587,010
Oats, bus...	1,449,840	8,627,820	2,765,320
Barley, bus...	975,380	2,214,340	625,910
Rye, bus...	459,480	926,380	149,860
Flax Seed, bus...	9,459,740	13,167,740	2,306,740
Hay, tons...	669,140	722,010	122,140
Flour, bbls...	3,347	3,282	520
	28,728	71,947	995,120

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	56,000	487,200	145,107
Corn, bus...	959,040	1,164,760	236,500
Oats, bus...	790,920	1,127,200	297,333
Barley, bus...	883,120	680,400	174,556
Rye, bus...	65,090	87,730	29,570
Timothy Seed, lbs...	90,000	313,930	280,788
Clover Seed, lbs...	264,310	981,991	201,185
Flax Seed, bus...	71,300	24,310	2,860
Hay, tons...	821	2,305	316
Flour, bbls...	99,032	188,210	34,468
Feed, tons...	1,158	1,928	10,964
Malt, bus...	3,800	269,645	236,500

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	7,176,430	4,614,720	7,403,904
Corn, bus...	7,642,060	8,164,345	4,304,804
Oats, bus...	13,823,110	16,563,280	6,632,049
Barley, bus...	8,952,460	11,849,210	1,823,705
Rye, bus...	1,092,475	925,952	656,168
Timothy Seed, lbs...	1,714,345	4,933,170	1,302,972
Clover Seed, lbs...	4,105,641	4,670,760	2,502,997
Flax Seed, bus...	811,233	824,228	7,150
Hay, tons...	10,700	12,812	1,911
Flour, bbls...	1,877,507	2,258,812	1,314,437

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by S. F. Pears, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the Board of Trade, Ltd.:

Receipts		Shipments	
Cars	1926	Cars	1925
Wheat	28	25	681,207
Corn	332	245	308,565
Oats	120	48	75,477
Barley	2	.....	.....
Rye	36	.....	.....
Grain Sorghums	7	5	.....

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by S. F. Pears, chief grain inspector and weighmaster of the Board of Trade, Ltd. [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	12,232,200	15,333,200	14,204,000
Corn, bus...	184,500	684,000	113,000
Oats, bus...	256,000	1,608,200	90,000
Barley, bus...	3,043,300	3,092,200	4,019,000
Rye, bus...	1,033,500	390,000	412,000
Clover Seed, lbs...	375	2,218	10,081
Flax Seed, bus...	296,000	391,500	.....
Hay, tons...	2,930	4,480	.....
Flour, bbls...	1,183,979	1,228,536	408,000

NEW YORK CITY—Reported by H. Heinzer, statistician of the Produce Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	12,232,200	15,333,200	14,204,000
Corn, bus...	184,500	684,000	113,000
Oats, bus...	256,000	1,608,200	90,000
Barley, bus...	3,043,300	3,092,200	4,019,000
Rye, bus...	1,033,500	390,000	412,000
Clover Seed, lbs...	375	2,218	10,081
Flax Seed, bus...	296,000	391,500	.....
Hay, tons...	2,930	4,480	.....
Flour, bbls...	1,183,979	1,228,536	408,000

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	1,026,200	1,618,400	1,498,000
Corn, bus...	2,298,000	2,352,000	1,393,000
Oats, bus...	450,000	916,000	308,000
Barley, bus...	52,800	51,200	25,600
Rye, bus...	36,400	131,600	43,400

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	21,723,800	19,496,400	15,178,800
Corn, bus...	19,980,800	15,050,000	15,670,200
Oats, bus...	7,830,000	17,256,000	9,842,000
Barley, bus...	664,000	696,000	629,600
Rye, bus...	1,009,400	736,400	1,050,000

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	49,800	99,600	27,600
Corn, bus...	2,335,200	2,809,600	1,195,350
Oats, bus...	747,000	717,600	415,800
Barley, bus...	77,000	100,800	51,800
Rye, bus...	.....	2,400	3,600
Mill Feed, tons...	33,750	38,080	38,680
Hay, tons...	1,660	2,350	450
Flour, bbls...	336,800	212,200	318,400

PEORIA—Reported by John R. Lofgren, secretary of the Board of Trade [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	1,490,850	1,722,150	1,249,600
Corn, bus...	25,471,250	22,555,020	13,645,000
Oats, bus...	8,994,400	10,576,700	7,740,000
Barley, bus...	1,478,000	1,150,800	753,200
Rye, bus...	20,400	37,800	25,800
Mill Feed, tons...	327,270	373,160	352,262
Hay, tons...	35,010	28,300	5,760
Flour, bbls...	2,749,250	2,137,550	2,613,400

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by A. B. Clemmer, secretary of the Commercial Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	4,697,457	4,237,699	6,189,049
Corn, bus...	18,588	839,552	.....
Oats, bus...	74,960	74,960	584,228
Barley, bus...	622,490	216,768	569,829
Rye, bus...	157,730	99,628	116,917
Flour, bbls...	231,087	264,497	34,994

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by A. B. Clemmer, secretary of the Commercial Exchange [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	19,286,920	33,193,781	19,363,215
Corn, bus...	1,050,794	1,391,492	723,032
Oats, bus...	2,802,042	7,283,963	1,787,171
Barley, bus...	1,067,765	1,239,924	1,034,604
Rye, bus...	442,876	1,472,519	468,648
Flour, bbls...	2,212,566	2,521,227	298,381

ST. LOUIS—Reported by Chas. Rippin, secretary of the Merchants Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	1,688,400	2,620,000	1,687,525
Corn, bus...	1,890,000	3,570,000	323,400
Oats, bus...	1,822,000	2,298,000	1,200,000
Rye, bus...	55,900	3,900	26,000
Barley, bus...	166,400	190,400	16,000
Kafir, bus...	30,000	51,600	18,500
Hay, tons...	9,012	13,380	3,072
Flour, bbls...	446,350	480,970	339,430

ST. LOUIS—Reported by Charles Rippin, secretary of the Merchants Exchange [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	26,156,180	24,668,689	.....
Corn, bus...	24,076,905	23,722,308	.....
Oats, bus...	16,792,000	22,632,000	.....
Barley, bus...	1,019,266	1,264,000	.....
Rye, bus...	213,100	152,100	.....
Kafir Corn, bus...	366,000	327,000	.....
Hay, tons...	85,380	83,028	.....

SAN FRANCISCO—Reported by J. J. Sullivan, chief inspector of the Chamber of Commerce:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, tons...	2,899	6,641	.....
Corn, tons...	2,797	3,857	.....
Oats, tons...	943	2,272	.....
Barley, tons...	28,800	21,700	.....
Bran, tons...	353	678	.....
Beans, sacks...	61,350	81,989	.....
Foreign Beans, sacks...	849	30,635	.....
Hay, tons...	2,581	3,965	.....

SUPERIOR—Reported by E. W. Feidler, chairman of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	1,002,378	2,310,622	1,296,776
Corn, bus...	18,104	11,832	40,213
Oats, bus...	305,461	1,125,994	691,536
Barley, bus...	83,508	208,742	86,899
Rye, bus...	206,172	304,868	97,900
Flax, bus...	171,243	257,455	39,053
Bonded Wheat, bus...	86,248	242,631	110,661
Bonded Oats, bus...	2,968	68,610	83,299
Bonded Rye, bus...	6,954	14,340	3,830
Bonded Barley, bus...	41,618	130,678	146,113
Bonded Flax, bus...	5,554	9,520	.....

SUPERIOR—Reported by E. W. Feidler, chairman of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	28,034,173	39,002,796	23,227,810
Corn, bus...	154,430	710,083	36,143,599
Oats, bus...	6,254,325	9,487,042	7,440,567
Barley, bus...	4,928,411	14,571,761	10,847,503
Rye, bus...	5,289,552	6,247,736	4,898,477
Flax Seed, bus...	3,428,764	4,433,165	1,929,704
Bonded Wheat, bus...	1,291,293	1,613,440	1,309,302
Bonded Oats, bus...	158,288	378,767	220,606
Bonded Rye, bus...	135,683	194,984	146,462
Bonded Barley, bus...	790,981	1,140,346	739,734
Bonded Flax, bus...	67,767	64,768	27,085

TOLEDO—Reported by A. Gassaway, secretary of the Produce Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	941,720	1,886,000	97,605
Corn, bus...	655,000	825,000	341,010
Oats, bus...	471,500	960,150	150,155
Barley, bus...	2,400	3,600	.....
Rye, bus...	15,600	28,800	32,770

TOLEDO—Reported by A. Gassaway, secretary of the Produce Exchange [year]:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wheat, bus...	12,115,495	4,262,325	3,836,585
Corn, bus...	4,636,345	3,881,250	2,702,105
Oats, bus...	6,949,050	9,262,800	4,260,520
Barley, bus...	44,400	45,800	2,865
Rye, bus...	256,800	141,600	142,800
Timothy Seed, bags...	13,344	15,282	10,952
Clover Seed, bags...	30,755	19,425	24,253
Alsike, bags...	2,422	3,650	2,937

A NEW NORTH DAKOTA ELEVATOR

For 22 years there has been an elevator on the site now occupied by the house operated by the Barlow Grain & Stock Exchange, in Barlow, N. D. The company was organized in 1905, with a capital of \$5,000, and \$65,000 has been paid out in dividends. The first building burned in 1910, and in the same year the Federal was bought out. The present plant, which is worth about \$22,000, according to the owners, was erected in 1926. There are about 50 shareholders in the company at pres-

ent and they have a capital stock of \$10,000. L. Alme is the manager, and by the application of sound business principles he handles an average of 250,000 bushels of grain a year.

The elevator measures 39 feet in length and 32 feet in width, and it is 93 feet high. Situated on the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railway, it has good facilities for handling its traffic. It is of crib construction and has a storage capacity of 45,000 bushels, which is divided into 22 bins or units. The receiving capacity is 1,200 bushels and the shipping capacity is the same. Two cylindrical cleaners have been provided and they afford a cleaning capacity of 500 bushels.

For power, a gas engine is used, along with a rope drive. Two scales have been installed, one of which is a standard Fairbanks unit. Chemical extinguishers protect the house against fires.

The chief grains handled are wheat, flax, rye, barley and oats. In addition, a good amount of business in sidelines is also done, including coal, twine and posts.

WASP MAY BE DRAFTED TO SAVE CORN

Recommendations that the State of Illinois go into the business of rearing two species of parasitic wasps to battle the corn borer may result from a meeting of a special state corn borer committee and the Illinois Agricultural Commission.

The wasps desired sting the corn borer to death and deposit their eggs in its body. The wasp larvae, or maggots, after they have been hatched, live on the fresh meat their mothers have thus procured for them. W. P. Flint, state entomologist, believes that at least a 25 per cent control of the corn pest could be established by systematic breeding of the wasps.

The two species are *Hab*

THE WASHINGTON SITUATION

By SYDNEY ANDERSON

The House Committee on Agriculture began hearings on January 6. These hearings continued until January 10, but were confined to hearing members of Congress who have introduced various farm relief proposals. The committee expects on January 11 to take up the Haugen Bill, H. R. 15474, for consideration in executive session with a view of perfecting it or some other bill and reporting it out. In the Senate no hearings have been held on the McNary Bill, S. 4808, and no hearings are contemplated until after next week. Brief hearings will probably be held during the week of January 17. It is a rather noteworthy fact that practically no demands for hearings on the part of proponents of farm relief measures have been made, and the congressmen are generally expressing surprise at the lack of demand from their constituents for farm relief legislation.

If the proponents of the equalization fee scheme gave indication of a willingness to drop that proposal and compromise upon less radical and disturbing legislation, it is by no means impossible that farm relief legislation could pass at this session. There are at present, however, no indications that proponents of the equalization fee proposition would adopt an attitude of compromise. The probabilities, therefore, continue to be that no farm relief legislation will be passed at this session.

This situation suggests that it would be well for grain men and millers to commence the New Year by careful analysis of their own position, with particular reference to administrative economy. The extraordinarily large volume of business done in the first two or three months of the crop year, and the consequent unusually large volume of past due shipping directions, make a firm policy in the collection of carrying charges extremely desirable. Such a policy, however, can only be pursued if mills and elevators generally recognize its necessity in their own interest and adopt the policy of consistently applying and collecting carrying charges wherever and whenever due.

TRIO OF RATE HEARINGS ENDS

In three separately handled but closely related cases, the Interstate Commerce Commission, by Division 1, has ordered a revision of rates on grain and grain products, to Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn., to be made not later than March 25. In the leading case the Capital Grain & Feed Company, *et al. vs. Illinois Central, et al.*, the Division found the rates on the traffic mentioned from points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana to Montgomery unreasonable and unduly prejudicial. It denied reparation. The report therein was written by Commissioner McManamy. The complaint in the Montgomery case alleged the rates were unreasonable and unduly prejudicial in relation to and as compared with the rates to Meridian, Miss., Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., and in violation of the long and short haul part of the fourth section. The violations have been removed, the report says.

In the second of the three closely related cases, the Traffic Bureau of Nashville *vs. Louisville & Nashville et al.*, also decided by Division 1, proportional and reshipping and local rates on grain and grain products, from Ohio and Mississippi River crossings to Nashville were condemned as unreasonable and unduly prejudicial but reparation was denied, because, as in the leading case, the revision would be a general one, involving both increases and reductions. In the report in this case, not credited to any Commissioner, the Commission said that for the reasons given in the Capital Grain & Feed case, referred to as the Montgomery case, it could not give controlling force to defendants' comparisons with rates to points in the Southeast, or to their claim that, as the rates to Nashville were related to the rates to southeastern points, reductions in the rates to Nashville would necessarily result in corresponding reductions to points

throughout the Southeast. Even assuming that to be true, the Commission said it afforded no ground for withholding from Nashville a proper adjustment of rates.

In the Birmingham case, the Birmingham Traffic Bureau *vs. St. Louis-San Francisco*, the Commission, also by Division 1, found the rate on grain and grain products, from Memphis, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., unreasonable. It prescribed reasonable local and proportional rates for the future and denied reparation, for the reason that the revision would be general.

NEW OWNER MODERNIZES
MINNESOTA ELEVATOR

While the appearance of an elevator probably is but a small factor when reckoning the intrinsic value of the plant, it is true that an industrial structure in which the owner has sufficient pride to keep it in neat trim will also be efficiently operated and have the requisite mechanical features. In Evansville, Minn., is an unusually good looking elevator which has been thoroughly modernized.

On August 17, 1925, Carl N. Nelson bought the elevator from the Farmers Elevator Company. At the time it was in a very much run down condition, so in order to put the house in good condition Mr. Nelson expended some \$4,000, thus bringing the

lished translation may be considered as an unusual tribute to the original publication and to the research work of the authors, as in most fields the German scientists carry on their own investigations so that the translations of the records of research work of this character are seldom needed and when made usually appear only in abstract form.

PLAN BORER WARFARE

A program for continued study of the European corn borer, which has become a serious menace in the corn belt states, was presented by the United States Department of Agriculture at a two-day conference in Washington, January 6 and 7, attended by state experiment station directors, Federal and state entomologists and agronomists, representatives of the International Corn Borer Committee and numerous other agencies. The plan was considered to be a full and complete research program and received the approval of the meeting.

The conference was called by Dr. A. F. Woods, director of scientific research, United States Department of Agriculture, in view of the emergency character of the borer situation. Representatives from more than 20 states attended the conference in order that they might aid in presenting information for a broad consideration of the whole



CARL N. NELSON'S EVANSVILLE (MINN.) ELEVATOR

plant up to date in all respects. There is a new foundation, a new scale, a new dump, as well as new spouts and distributing head. There is a new 24 by 28 warehouse and a smaller one.

The office was a solid brick structure, and Mr. Nelson cleaned it out thoroughly and plastered it inside. Paint was also applied, and the outside was plastered and stuccoed. The new owner changed the power from gas to electricity, installing a five-horsepower motor and also installing a new cleaning unit. A fine large new desk with other modern office equipment—typewriter, adding machine, telephone and radio—have also been put in since the plant changed hands. It is hard to find a better equipped grain elevator.

The principal products handled by Mr. Nelson at his Evansville, Minn., elevator are grain, flour, feed and seeds. A good business in these sidelines along with a good volume of grain make this a successful enterprise and one in which the owner takes a justifiable pride.

TRANSLATE DUST TREATISE

"Dust Explosions, Their Causes and Methods of Prevention," the comprehensive book by D. J. Price and Harold H. Brown, published by the Association in 1922 following the completion of extensive investigations by the authors in the United States Department of Agriculture, has been translated and published in German by Zucker-Berufsgenossenschaft (Association of Sugar Manufacturers). The printing of this complete and attractively pub-

problem of control and discuss any further research which may seem necessary.

The spread of the pest the past season in the western area, including New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, and into the additional States of Indiana, West Virginia and Illinois, emphasizes the need for a careful consideration of all phases of the problem by the corn belt states, said Dr. Woods. It is apparently only a matter of time when all the corn belt states will be obliged to fight this pest. So far as can be determined at present, he said, this will mean that all corn stalks will have to be burned, plowed under deeply, put into the silo, or destroyed before May 1.

DIFFICULTIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Some difficulties have been met in carrying out the recently instituted system of issuing import certificates for grains and mill products, on condition that reciprocal quantities of grain and mill products be exported. Although these permits have proved of advantage to flour mills which had been unable to dispose of their stocks of rye flour, the low admixture of foreign grain allowed, namely 3 per cent, is quite unusual in the trade and has caused many difficulties in connection with cat exports. The quantities of oats offered for export showed a somewhat larger percentage of admixture of foreign grain, and the customs officials were obliged to apply the existing regulations.

Keeping Up the Wheat Supply

Washburn Crosby Company Maintains Elaborate System in Selecting and Handling Picked Quality of Grain

By GIMMICK

JUST as no structure can be stronger than its foundation, so no industry can be built on the use of an inferior raw product. The production of any commodity is in a great measure dependent upon the material used in manufacture, and no amount of highly specialized modern machinery can overcome the necessity for the quality in material on which it operates. The dependence on the purchasing department of any plant for securing the right product at its source is basic and constitutes a recognized uncontrovertible fact.

In milling flour this primary consideration hinges on wheat, of course. And naturally all mills that are striving to attain and hold an ascendancy for their brands are exerting every effort to get the particular grade and quality of grain which will best suit their needs. The larger mills have no greater problem in this connection than their smaller competitors, except that more elaborate systems and means have to be applied when buying on a large scale. One company which has practically reduced this feature of the business to a science is the Washburn Crosby Company, Minneapolis.

Its "Gold Medal" brand, with its widespread distribution, necessitates a group of mills located at strategic points; and the resulting requirement of a large supply of wheat at these different mills constitutes a problem that has been met in a skillful way. The mills are located in such widely scattered cities as Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Buffalo, Louisville, Great Falls and Kalispell, Mont. All of these plants produce the same uniform qual-

agents, make possible the accumulation of knowledge along this line which is both reliable and timely; and experience has proven the efficacy of the plan.

Thus it will be seen that the "buy orders" received at the thousands of country elevators are based on actual laboratory tests of the wheat grown in the territory, and there is no guessing as to what will be received. Preparations are made in



WM. CAMPBELL
Weighmaster



R. D. STILES
In Charge of Grain
Accounting



CHARLES GLASGOW
In Charge of Unload-
ing Wheat

advance, and daily requirements are filled promptly and accurately.

In the illustration a corner of one of the company's laboratories is shown. The chemist who is testing the wheat already knows the general quality of the wheat from the district wherein the sample originated. But before this carload is accepted the sample must be taken to the laboratory and pass its examination. The results of every test are measured to a thousandth part of 1 per cent, and the equipment provided is carefully regulated so that the utmost accuracy is always assured. Part of

were satisfactory up to a certain point, and gave the directors a vision of what could be done with an experimental mill large enough to grind wheat and make flour in commercial quantities and try out new mill machinery.

As a result, the company erected its present six-story experimental mill in the middle of the big plant, and uses it only to test the flour making qualities of wheat and try out new machinery. It has a capacity of 600 barrels per day. If an inventor presents a new machine for sale and it has good points, the machine is installed in the experimental mill, tested and tried from every standpoint before it is declared good enough to have a place in the main milling system. The enormous capacity of the main plant is permitted to grind on uninterruptedly, using wheat the quality of which has been proven and systems and processes which have been thoroughly tried out.

One of the accompanying illustrations is a cross section of a terminal elevator belonging to the company, located in Minneapolis, and up in the top of this elevator is a tower. In this tower is located the man who controls a series of mechanisms, operated by wheels like those used by a pilot in the wheel house of a ship. These wheels and levers constitute the control in discharging incoming wheat to the proper bins for storage till needed in mill operations.

The man who is responsible for this control has before him the reports of the laboratory tests on each car of wheat that is being emptied into the great elevator, and these reports include the exact figures as to weight and quality in each consignment. As each car is emptied, the wheat is carried to the top of the elevator. The man controlling the work in the tower turns the necessary wheel or wheels and the wheat flows into the bin for which it is designated.

As wheat is called for at the mill, the pilot refers



TESTING WHEAT IN THE LABORATORY

ity of flour: the thing that counts is not where the flour is milled, but how.

Some idea of the production of these mills can be gained by considering the quantity in terms of carloads. The daily capacity of the various units aggregates 275 cars, which runs to about 68,650 barrels. As a natural consequence, there is need for a co-ordinating of the intricacies of management in the line of elevators required to keep these mills running. Country stations are the beginning of the chain of operation and these lead up to the vast terminal houses operated by the company.

Map buying is the rule, and this is based on the well known plan of gauging the crop ahead and computing mill requirements in a definite forecast. As the reports come in and data are assembled at headquarters to indicate what may be expected from the crop, the information is made the basis for purchases and wheat is secured from those areas which are known to be supplying the quality and grade demanded. Modern systems of compiling information, including governmental agencies, as well as the milling company's private resources and

the sample is tested for gluten. To accomplish this the wheat is dissolved in acid or chemically digested to find the quantity of gluten it contains. A sample of the wheat is ground up and then washed to determine the quality of the gluten. If there is not enough gluten, or the gluten is not as elastic as it should be, the entire car of wheat is rejected.

Another part is tested for moisture. It is carefully weighed, dried in an oven and weighed again, the loss of weight indicating the amount of moisture; and as wheat with excessive moisture is subject to deterioration, such grain will be rejected. Still another part of the sample is tested for color and weight per bushel, and wheat experts will readily detect imperfections when examining the color. Assurance is also secured that the sample will measure up to a standard weight per bushel.

Supplementing the tests of the chemists in the laboratory, there is the experimental mill. For a number of years a miniature flour mill was operated in the Washburn Crosby laboratory. This was used in grinding samples of wheat offered. The results



CROSS-SECTION OF THE WASHBURN CROSBY TERMINAL ELEVATOR AT MINNEAPOLIS

to his laboratory wheat control charts and, by operating other devices, he releases the wheat from the desired bins in the exact proportions needed to keep the resulting wheat stream uniform and absolutely up to the standard of flour. An endless belt in the subway carries the wheat so selected to all of the different grinding floors in a constant stream. This constitutes a steady flow of grain selected from the different Hard wheat districts, but so combined that each grinder receives exactly the same combination of wheat. Careful attention in every detail, and the perfect condition of all equipment, is necessary at this point so that the preliminary work by buyers, chemists, millers, and others will not be lost through error at the finish of the process.

The elevator was erected with a view to securing a very high standard of efficiency, and electric drives are used throughout with all modern appliances and conveniences. It has a cleaning capacity of 15,000 bushels, and some idea of its magnitude is indicated by the fact that about 9,000 feet of conveyor belting are used and there are 30 motors as well as a telephone system to all parts of the plant.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

MEAL SURPLUS ABSORBED

Ideal weather conditions in the West from July to early December, resulted in 50,000 tons more Alfalfa meal being produced in Colorado than during the same period last year. Yet the trade has consumed this additional tonnage, and the demand for the next six months, promises to be greater than ever before.

FEED SELLERS TO CONVENE

The mid-winter meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will be held at the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., February 22-23. "This session will be arranged solely for the retail dealers", says a director of the Federation. All those related to the trade in various ways will be welcome, but the speakers and their subjects are to be of direct benefit to the feed merchant.

MIXED FEEDS INSPECTED

The general use of mechanical mixing apparatus has doubtless given rise to a large number of irregularities, in the sale of ready mixed feeds, as over and against the sale of feed ground and sacked right at the elevator. This information is gathered from a New York state official who declares that such irregularities result from a failure to remove all of the feed from the mixing line before starting the manufacture of a new brand.

When all of the feed is not removed, it often happens that the ingredients which form a part of one mixture will be found in greater or lesser amounts in a mixture where they should not be present. There is need for greater care, he says, on the part of the makers of commercial feeds in order to prevent adulteration.

TOLEDO HAY MARKET

By S. M. BENDER

The hay market in Toledo is unchanged for the month, with receipts small and demand moderate. The scarcity of Clover hay has run prices up in that variety, while Timothy and Alfalfa remained firm. The best grades of Timothy and Clover are wanted by the trade. Offerings have not been large enough to cause any congestion here or elsewhere and it is likely that prices may show more firmness before spring. Colder weather stimulated the demand to some extent. Dealers have been firm in their asking prices in spite of reports of lower prices in southern markets.

NEBRASKA HAY DEALERS ORGANIZE

A Dawson County Hay Shippers Association was formed at a meeting of a large group of farmers in the courthouse at Lexington, Neb., December 7. It has long been the sentiment of farmers to organize such an association with a sales manager who is to perform all the duties of an individual buyer.

The officers elected were: President, Wiley B. Ward, of Overton; vice-president, Earl Godfrey, Cozad; and secretary-treasurer, R. E. Scott, Cozad. Those present unanimously selected Albert Kjar to be sales manager of the association.

The purpose of the association is to centralize the selling of hay into one organization. Such a centralization will result in a larger volume of business and a smaller margin of profit. The sales manager will locate consumers or consumers' agents and receive orders for all the marketable surplus of hay in Dawson County on the basis of Federal grades and inspection.

Members are not obligated to sell through the organization but are free to sell to the highest bidder, who it is believed will be generally the association salesman. There are no dues or fees to become a member. There will be made a deduction of 50 cents a ton to take care of expenses. Any

surplus left at the end of the shipping season will be pro-rated to hay producing members only on the basis of the tonnage sold through the association.

January 15 was set as limit of time during which memberships in the organization could be taken out

DATA ON HORSE POWER AS AGAINST HORSEPOWER

A report of Regis Lefebure, special representative of the Horse Association of America, who for a year has been engaged in survey work among transportation users in New York City, showed that New York bakeries are saving \$59,000 in delivery costs for every \$1,000,000 worth of bread delivered by horse and wagon instead of electric trucks, and \$92,000 for every \$1,000,000 worth delivered by horses instead of gasoline trucks. His research has shown, also, that to motorize milk delivery equipment in the horse zone in New York City would increase the price of milk from 15 cents a quart to 17 or 18 cents, to cover additional costs.

Officers of the Horse Association were all re-elected for the coming year at the recent annual meeting. In addition to Messrs. Dunham, Brezette, and Dinsmore, they are R. Lawrence Smith, New York City, first vice-president; Frank H. Sweet, Kansas City, second vice-president; and William E. Murphy, Philadelphia, assistant secretary.

NEW YORK FEEDS LESS ACTIVE

By C. K. TRAFTON

The New York market for feeds has been much less active than it was when our last report was written. This slackening, however, has caused little or no astonishment, due to the "holiday condition" pervading all markets, and also to the fact that a great majority of distributors and consumers were well filled up by the large purchases noted in November. Prices generally are from 10 cents to \$1.10 per ton higher than they were a month ago. At this writing the only sign of easiness is in the case of white hominy, which has declined somewhat from recent levels; but, at the same time, it is still quoted at \$36, or the same as a month ago. Other quotations and comparisons with those of a month ago are: Bran \$34.50, against \$34; middlings \$35.50, unchanged; Red Dog \$45.10, against \$44; yellow hominy \$35.25, against \$35@35.50. Cottonseed oil meal \$32, against \$31.90; linseed oil meal \$48.50, against \$48.30. Jobbers and consumers are not only holding off because of the liberal supplies previously provided for, but also because they profess to see signs of a weakening tendency among producers. It is true that the mills are not pressing sales, but at the same time, the falling-off in the demand has permitted many of them to catch up with their orders. Hence some who had practically withdrawn offers, and especially for January shipment, are now offering again and in some cases for shipment this month.

URGES FEED DEALERS TO STUDY HAY AND FEEDS

W. E. Suits, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Association and vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company, in a review of the feed merchandising situation the past year, says:

"The methods of the retail feed dealers of the country are steadily improving. Many of these men are the highest type of merchants in their communities, but, unfortunately, there are many who still fail to appreciate their opportunities and responsibility. The time has arrived when a feed merchant to be successful must specialize on feeds and develop aggressive and consistent sales policies. He should attend the agricultural meetings in his territory, make more friends, and explain his policies. He should keep posted regarding the things which

the numerous lecturers are teaching to his farmer customers. He should know why so many things are so. Why, for instance, a dairyman who has one kind of hay should use high protein feeds and why another dairyman with another kind of hay can use less expensive feeds of lower protein content. He should carefully study his markets and know which of the feeds are interchangeable and their relative economy. All of this means the study of good literature on feeding subjects, which is now supplied in concise form in pamphlets, trade and agricultural publications."

STOCK FEEDING IN TIBET

By L. C. BREED

In Tibet, Asia, in feeding animals there are some features which seem very singular to Americans. For example, the diet for horses which well-to-do farmers provide, consists of goat-meat, oats, peas, dried turnip and grass. The people classed as nomads, that live in tents, give their horses goat-meat, butter and fresh tea-leaves ground up and mixed with salt. They have no cows, goats or pigs.

With the farmers, cows are fed on grass, peas, turnip leaves, dried turnip, waste tea leaves and barley refuse after making beer. Lambs are given pea-tsamba with a pinch of salt in springtime to make them strong. Goats are sometimes fed on peas, pea-tsamba and dried turnips. Pigs get peas chiefly, also oats, turnip leaves, dried turnip and refuse barley. The singular notion prevails that barley and wheat are not sufficiently strengthening to use as feed for horses.

In winter the nomads remain in camp, but the rest of the year, they lead over the country their horses, yaks (oxen), and sheep seeking pasturage for them.

HAY AND STRAW STORAGE AS A SPECIALIZED FORM OF GRAIN WAREHOUSING

By H. A. HARING*

Hay and straw are not grains, and yet they are traded on the grain exchanges wherever futures markets are found. With certain states, too, hay and Alfalfa are included under the statutes along with grain (particularly in Oregon and Washington). They will, therefore, be here included as a specialized form of grain warehousing.

Both hay and straw are bulky, a railroad car carrying only 10 to 12 tons. The value, too, is low per ton. The area of production is extensive, almost as extensive as the area of consumption. They are ordinarily handled only short distances, with distribution over rather short radius from place of growth. Freight rates quickly absorb the margin of profit if transported any great distance. For this reason much hay is inspected in the railroad car by the prospective buyer, after arrival by the car at market. There is, at some markets, a "hay-house system", which is the trade name for hay warehouses. These hay-houses accommodate the fluctuations between demand and supply. They are (1) privately owned by dealers, or (2) publicly operated at the hay terminals by or in behalf of the carriers. Such hay houses exist in nearly all, if not all, principal cities.

Trading in hay occasions "holding in cars", which becomes at times more burdensome to the railroads (who need the cars) than to the owners (who suffer demurrage costs). To offset these disadvantages, the railroads have constructed their hay-houses. They find ample compensation in the quick

*From his book "Warehousing", published by the Ronald Press Company, New York, N. Y. This section is typical of the thorough manner in which he treats each of a wide range of subjects with which the grain trade is vitally concerned.

release of cars, and as inducement to owner of the hay and straw to permit the goods to go into storage, rather than to be held in cars, the railroads assume or absorb in the freight rate the cost of unloading and re-loading, weighing, and piling the bales for inspection. Free-time storage is given for the equal of what would have been the free time for unloading the cars by the consignee. These railroad hay-houses are the best and quickest method of handling and storing hay. They are found with varying elaborateness at almost every city, often on each railroad of each city.

Baltimore and Cincinnati only are here cited to indicate the charges for hay and straw storage. They may be accepted as fairly representative of the charges elsewhere, variation as between cities being found chiefly under item (c) of the tariff—the storage charge per day after expiration of free time. At Baltimore the Chamber of Commerce and at Cincinnati the Hay and Grain Exchange control the hay and straw trade. The tariff at Baltimore is:

Shipments of hay and straw in carloads will, unless otherwise consigned, be unloaded by the railroads into the hay warehouse, piled for inspection, stored, and subsequently reloaded into cars for shipment, or delivered at hay shed doors, if taken away by wagon or truck, subject to the following conditions:

(a) No charge will be made for unloading into shed, or delivering at hay-shed doors when taken out by wagon. The charge for re-loading into cars will be \$1 per car.

(b) Free storage will be given for first two days, excluding Sundays and full legal holidays. When a holiday falls on Sunday, the following Monday will be excluded. After expiration of said period, storage charges will be assessed as follows:

(c) First period of five days, 15 cents per 2,000 pounds, Min. \$1.50.

Second period of five days, 15 cents per 2,000 pounds, Min. \$1.50.

Third period of five days, 20 cents per 2,000 pounds, Min. \$2.00.

Fourth period of five days, 20 cents per 2,000 pounds, Min. \$2.00.

Each subsequent day, \$1 per day.

In figuring storage charges, after free time, Sundays and holidays are included.

(d) During the period of free-storage time, as provided in section (b) insurance will be assumed by the carrier. After the expiration of said free time, the property will be at the risk of the owners.

(e) All broken bales must be promptly removed by the owners.

(f) Certificates of weight are issued on all cars of hay and straw received and shipped. Weighing both of empty and of loaded cars is performed under supervision of a sworn weigher of the Chamber of Commerce.

The charges of Cincinnati are identical for (a) and (b) and the regulations for (d), (e) and (f), while for (c), following expiration of free time, storage is "thereafter \$1 per car per day."

GIANT HATCHING MACHINES CREATE NEW DEMAND FOR POULTRY FEED

By RALPH HEYWOOD

It is commonly agreed that in about 65 per cent of the elevators in this country feed is handled as a sideline. As this has been the case for several years, it is evident that this sideline is a paying proposition. No one has ever figured out just what proportion of the feed thus handled is poultry feed, but it is my guess that this item represents 50 per cent of the total; dairy, horse, hog, sheep and other feeds making up the other 50 per cent.

Poultry can be raised wherever grain is grown, and the poultry industry does not know the limitations which affect dairying, hog raising, etc. Poultry raisers, therefore, represent perhaps the most important group of customers which the elevator-feed man has. Their importance to him is constantly increasing, for the reason that within the last few years the poultry raising industry has outgrown its former back-yard proportions, and has become a mass production business through the introduction of scientific hatching machines. In other words, the industry has become "Fordized" and the unit of production has changed from the hen with her nest of a dozen eggs or her brood of 13 chicks, to a three-ton incubator which can hatch 47,000 baby chicks at a clatter.

When these chicks grow up they cause a demand for feed several thousand times as great as that caused by the old incubation methods. Fortunate,

certainly, is the elevator feed merchant who has one or several of the "Smith 47,000 Incubators," for example, in his vicinity, for each machine requires the egg production of 5,000 hens. This means the demand for 5,000 bags of scratch feed and laying mash several times a season.

These machines are no longer rare. They are being distributed nationally, and some hatcheries have as many as 10 of these giant incubators in use. Elevator-feed sales all over the country are benefitting from the increased feed demand which they are producing. So extensive is the business of this single incubator company which sells the unique device developed by S. B. Smith, poultry expert, that an eight-page illustrated paper is being published regularly by the concern's advertising agent for circulation among the many members of the Smith family. Elevator men will do well to keep informed of hatchery developments in their respective territories, for the commercial hatchery today is the fountain-head of poultry feed demand.

ST. LOUIS HAY RECEIPTS MODERATE

The Martin Grain Company of St. Louis, Mo., under date of January 11, said:

Receipts of hay continue moderate in amount and demand exceedingly good for the better grades of Timothy which are wanted on local account. There is also a fair demand for sound No. 2 hay but the lower grades are rather dull, there being an over supply of common hay.

Light Clover Mixed hay in scant offering with an excellent demand for good No. 1 and good No. 2, but lower grades are dull.

Heavy Clover Mixed hay scarce and wanted. All grades of sound heavy Clover Mixed meeting with ready sale at full prices.

Pure Clover hay also scarce, only a few cars offered but is selling relatively well.

Alfalfa market is firm on good No. 1 to choice hay, only the lower grades continue in liberal supply and are rather dull and relatively low priced, the demand being rather limited.

Prairie hay market is firm with a right good demand for the better grades but the lower grades are dull.

ST. LOUIS ADOPTS NATIONAL HAY RULES

A notice has been sent to the hay trade that the St. Louis Merchants Exchange has adopted the grades of the National Hay Association, this effective January 1, 1927. The National grades will be used in their entirety as the standard for grading in the market of St. Louis. For many years the St. Louis market used the old National hay grades, but when the latter were revised and some grades changed, St. Louis continued the old form of grading.

The hay inspectors employed on the St. Louis market are R. R. DeArmond, chief inspector, with John J. Rogan and Elmer Cleaver as assistant inspectors. The Merchants Exchange has asked that these inspectors be approved by the National Hay Association and they will take the necessary examination which will give them the official certificate of "inspectors approved by the National Hay Association."

ARRIVALS BREAK NEW YORK HAY PRICES

By C. K. TRAFTON

Immediately following the writing of our last review the weather in the territory drawing its hay supplies from the New York market became more settled; horse power trucking became normal locally, and naturally the feeding demand improved appreciably. It was not astonishing that buyers of hay showed much more interest, which resulted in a fairly good business for about two weeks. However, the good purchases made during that period evidently fully covered all requirements for some time to come. Retail distributors stocked up liberally, and then stopped buying almost entirely. As a consequence, wholesalers in some cases found themselves over-supplied and they in turn withdrew

from the market so that for the past two weeks business in all directions has been extremely slow.

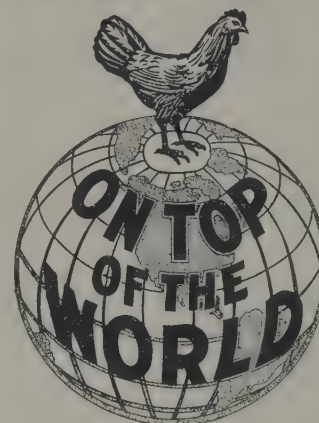
Naturally, the tone of the market has become easier and \$26 is now considered a full top price for No. 1 hay in large bales; likewise \$24 for No. 2. Another feature was the larger percentage of poor hay in the arrivals and with these grades quoted at \$19@22 the differences between top and bottom grade is more normal. According to advices from the interior farmers are not so busy and in many cases are probably ready to ship hay more freely, although they may be discouraged to some extent by the lower prices prevailing. However, it is again noted that interior shippers keep on paying relatively higher prices than can be obtained in this market.

NEW FEED BRANDS

"REDDIE" egg mash, chick mash and feed. General Commission Company, Kansas City, Mo. Filed July 10, 1926. Serial No. 234,392. Published December 14, 1926.

"ON TOP OF THE WORLD" poultry mashes and

REDDIE



scratches. Huffine Grain Company, Los Angeles, Calif. Filed October 28, 1926. Serial No. 239,365. Published December 14, 1926.

Trademarks Registered

221,678. Dairy feed consisting of composition of ground-up feedstuff for cattle. Scott Bros. Grain Company, Fort Worth, Texas. Filed May 3, 1926. Serial No. 231,068. Published September 28, 1926. Registered December 7, 1926.

221,721. Feeds and feedstuffs for horses, mules, dairy cattle, poultry, and swine. Ferncliffe Feed & Grain Company, Louisville, Ky. Filed July 10, 1926. Serial No. 234,389. Published September 28, 1926. Registered December 7, 1926.

222,066. Stock feed. A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill. Filed September 4, 1925. Serial No. 219,854. Published December 15, 1925. Registered December 21, 1926.

222,258. Dried grains as a cattle food. Valentin Blatz Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed August 24, 1926. Serial No. 236,398. Published October 19, 1926. Registered December 28, 1926.

Trademark Registration Renewed

60,249. Poultry feed. Registered February 5, 1907. The Albert Dickinson Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Renewed February 5, 1927. Registered December 7, 1926.

KANSAS CITY HAY MEN ELECT

At the recent election of the Kansas City Hay Dealers Association, D. B. Tilson was re-elected to the presidency without opposition. George E. Curtis was elected second vice-president; under the rules of the Association, G. B. Brubaker advances from second vice-president to the first vice-presidency. Three new directors were elected: E. H. Cash, Lloyd M. Faris and C. S. Scott. The holdover directors are C. F. Arnold, N. C. Campbell and J. D. Cole.

ASSOCIATIONS

CONVENTION CALENDAR

January 27-28.—Annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, at the Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

January 25-26.—Twenty-third annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa, at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

February 8-10.—Annual meeting of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Jacksonville, Ill.

February 10.—Ninth annual convention of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Association, at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

February 15-17.—Annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator Association of Minnesota, at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

February 22-23.—Annual meeting of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Toledo, Ohio.

February 22-23.—Mid-winter convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, at Binghamton, N. Y.

February 24-25.—Annual meeting of the Indiana Farmers Elevator Association, at Indianapolis, Ind.

March 1-3.—Annual meeting of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Minot, N. D.

March 22-23.—Annual meeting of the Missouri Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Kansas City, Mo.

March 24-25.—Annual meeting of the Co-operative Elevator Men's Association of Oklahoma, at Enid, Okla.

March 29-31.—Annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Association, at Hutchinson, Kan.

October 10-12.—Annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association, at the Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

TRI-STATE DEALERS TO MEET

Approximately 300 grain men, members of the Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Association, are expected to attend the ninth annual convention of the organization, scheduled to open at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., February 10. Present plans call for a one-day session, with extension to two expected if the amount of business awaiting consideration makes this necessary.

The status and development of the country elevator will be analyzed, together with prospects for the future. National matters of importance to the grain trade in the Northwest will be brought before the convention, as well as the potentialities of the upper Mississippi River as a carrier of grain. The tentative program includes consideration of these angles of the grain trade:

Financing the 1927 Northwest crop, with use of local banks suggested rather than commission houses. The function of the chamber of commerce in relation to the country elevator, with E. S. Woodworth of Minneapolis, head of E. A. Woodworth & Co., as speaker.

Grain trade legislation and farm relief measures, with Charles Quinn of Toledo, Ohio, secretary of the National Grain Dealers Association, giving highlights gleaned in Washington.

Development of barge traffic on the upper Mississippi, with W. W. Morse of Minneapolis as speaker.

Grain storage laws and inspection.

Although the convention is sponsored by the Association, which has a membership of approximately 500, the meetings are open to all interested in the grain trade, according to officers.

IOWA DEALERS MEET

A large representative group of grain shippers and receivers held a meeting at Storm Lake, Iowa, at the call of the secretary of the Western Grain Dealers Association, on December 15. Through the kindness of James E. Bennett Company and Lamson Bros. & Co., of Storm Lake, headquarters at Chicago, a banquet was served gratis to all the grain dealers present. After the meal, the grain dealers were welcomed by Mayor Mack, of Storm Lake.

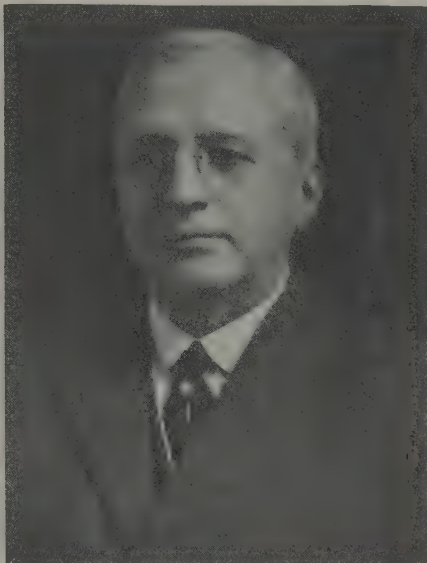
Secretary Milligan then took charge of the meeting and during the evening called on each member present for some words in regard to the various questions that came up in discussion. Every grain man present participated in the discussions. The Association feels that the real value from these meetings comes from the remarks brought out from the grain dealers in the discussions and that this point should be stressed in each group meeting. The subjects covered included: Cost of operation; stored grain; sidelines; grain grades; and other subjects of importance. The group present represented every phase of the grain business, includ-

ing terminal representatives, farmers' elevator managers, line elevator managers, and independent dealers. The dealers present all expressed themselves as having an enjoyable evening, both pleasant and profitable, and hoped that these meetings would be called at least once a year and oftener.

CHAIRMAN REYNOLDS RETIRES

A. E. Reynolds, of Crawfordsville, Ind., who has served for 17 years as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Grain Dealers National Association, has retired. In losing his further services in that capacity, the organization loses the advice and administrative effort of one of its leading factors, a man who has devoted a great deal of time and labor to the interests of the Association.

Mr. Reynolds was a charter member of the Association and he was elected its president at the Cincinnati convention in 1907. He served two years as president and was succeeded by A. G. Tyng, of Peoria, at the Indianapolis convention in 1909. Pres-



A. E. REYNOLDS

ident Tyng at once named Mr. Reynolds as chairman of the Legislative Committee and he held that position until the Buffalo convention last October. It will thus be seen that Mr. Reynolds was chairman of the Association's Committee on Legislation for 17 years.

In commenting on the retirement, Secretary Quinn has very aptly said: "Mr. Reynolds retires from the chairmanship of the Legislative Committee with the consciousness that he has done his full duty to the business that he loves and with which he has been identified all his life. Few men in public life have been confronted with more trying situations and met them with greater force or ability. He has been in the thick of the fight and has seen many political storms gather and disperse. He has been one of the grain trade's ablest and best champions. He has richly earned his retirement."

SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS DEALERS MEET

The twentieth annual convention of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Association was held December 1, 2 and 3, at Watertown, S. D. President A. L. Berg called the meeting to order in the convention hall of the Lincoln Hotel; and among the important subjects covered by speakers were: Smut Prevention, Inland Waterways, Grades and Dockage, Warehousing and Transportation, District Meetings and other elevator problems. M. E. Coffey, of E. P. Bacon & Co., was toastmaster at the banquet, which was a prominent feature of the convention.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. L. Berg, Baltic; first vice-president, A. R. Fryor, Doland; second vice-president, J. D. Hicks, Canton; treasurer, E. J. Oyan, Baltic; secretary, F. B. Sloan, Sioux Falls; directors: J. D. Hicks, Canton; H. E. Covey, Winner; E. J. Oyan, Baltic; Executive Committee: James

Grant, Clark; A. Hoffman, Leola; H. E. Covey, Winner; legislative committee: Hon. J. D. Hicks, Canton; Hon. A. Hoffman, Leola; Hon. H. E. Covey, Winner.

INDIANA DEALERS WILL MEET

At two o'clock in the afternoon, on January 27, the Indiana Grain Dealers Association will open a two-day meeting, with headquarters in the Board of Trade Building, in Indianapolis. The program had not been worked out up to the time of going to press, nor had the plans for entertainment. However, Secretary Charles B. Riley says in his formal announcement, "We are anticipating a splendid and profitable meeting. Our local meetings as a rule have been well attended and much interest manifested. Indiana grain dealers are a high type of men, and while they have not made much money in the last few years, yet they keep up their plants and keep out of bankruptcy. This Association was organized 25 years ago on the second of this month, and a few days ago filed the twenty-eighth arbitration case. We think that a good record."

G. D. N. A. NAMES COMMITTEES

The standing committees of the Grain Dealers National Association have been announced for 1926-27 by President Sturtevant. In a great many cases the personnel of committees remains the same as during the previous fiscal year, and in other cases there are but a few changes. However, it will probably clarify the understanding of members to their satisfaction if a complete list of the committees as now constituted is given. The list follows:

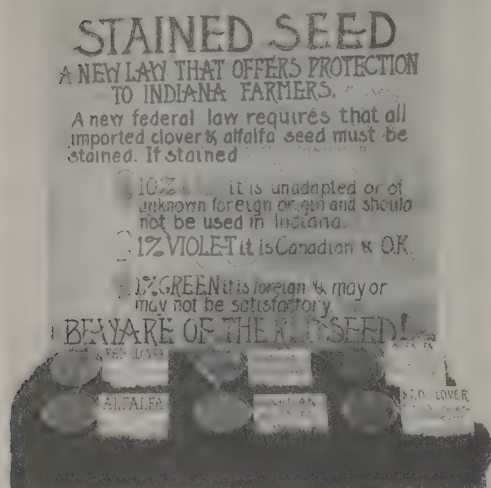
- Arbitration Appeals Committee**
W. W. Manning, chairman, Fort Worth, Texas.
Jno. S. Greer, Louisville, Ky.
A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.
Geo. B. Wood, Buffalo, N. Y.
Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, Ill.
- Arbitration Committee No. 1**
J. R. Murrel, Jr., chairman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. T. Buchanan, Omaha, Neb.
- Arbitration Committee No. 2**
*E. H. Bingham, chairman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville, Ind.
F. G. Coe, Chicago, Ill.
- Arbitration Committee No. 3**
F. J. Schonhart, chairman, Buffalo, N. Y.
G. Ellsworth Meech, Middletown, Conn.
O. P. Hall, Greenville, Ohio.
- Arbitration Committee No. 4**
E. W. Crouch, chairman, McGregor, Texas.
E. Wilkinson, Birmingham, Ala.
Tom F. Connally, Clarendon, Texas.
- Arbitration Committee No. 5**
Frank A. Theis, chairman, Kansas City, Mo.
G. E. Blewett, Fort Worth, Texas.
R. L. Cole, Krum, Texas.
- Arbitration Committee No. 6**
S. C. Armstrong, chairman, Seattle, Wash.
Edward L. Dial, San Francisco, Cal.
Frank E. Ryer, Portland, Ore.
- Feed Arbitration Committee**
H. R. Wilber, chairman, Jamestown, N. Y.
J. H. Caldwell, St. Louis, Mo.
J. A. Canfield, Kansas City, Mo.
- Committee on Legislation**
F. G. Horner, chairman, Evanston, Ill.
E. E. Elkenberry, Camden, Ohio.
E. M. Wayne, Delavan, Ill.
B. E. Clement, Waco, Texas.
L. W. Forbell, New York, N. Y.
- Committee on Trade Rules**
S. P. Mason, chairman, Sioux City, Iowa.
H. N. Vaughn, Boston, Mass.
Bert K. Smith, Fort Worth, Texas.
F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kan.
- Committee on Transportation**
Henry L. Goemann, chairman, Mansfield, Ohio.
G. Stewart Henderson, Baltimore, Md.
H. C. Wilson, Sioux City, Iowa.
- Committee on Membership**
W. H. Harter, chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. B. Stouten, Buffalo, N. Y.
S. J. McCaul, Duluth, Minn.
W. A. Hottensen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fred W. Scholl, Cincinnati, Ohio.
S. M. Allen, Nashville, Tenn.
- Committee on Rejected Applications**
J. W. Greer, chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.
John Stark, Kansas City, Mo.
A. H. Hankerson, San Francisco, Calif.
- Grain Products Committee**
E. C. Dreyer, chairman, St. Louis, Mo.
D. G. Lowell, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. W. Jouno, Milwaukee, Wis.
S. Mowat, Detroit, Mich.
W. O. Fehling, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Committee on Uniform Grades**
Kenton D. Keilholtz, chairman, Toledo, Ohio.
J. W. Martin, Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. R. Archer, Houston, Texas.
J. Hartley Taylor, Los Angeles, Calif.
Adolph Kempner, Chicago, Ill.
A. Judson Stites, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. H. Gray, Springfield, N. Y.
S. P. Wallingford, Wichita, Kan.
Geo. F. Milbourn, Fairland, Okla.
Wade Wood, Birmingham, Ala.
C. L. Spaulding, Warren, Minn.
Roy V. Harper, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Committee on Crop Reports**
John M. Flynn, chairman, St. Joseph, Mo.
C. M. Carter, Fort Worth, Texas.
Carl G. Eddy, Colby, Kan.
E. R. Humphrey, Enid, Okla.
C. W. Roller, Wray, Colo.
C. E. Llova, Washington Court House, Ohio.
H. A. Hilmer, Freeport, Ill.
G. C. Hipple, Hutchinson, Kan.
W. A. Ryer, Spokane, Wash.
E. H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.

*E. H. Bingham has died since this appointment was confirmed, and up to the time of going to press notice of appointment of his successor has not reached us.

FIELD SEEDS

HELPING THE FARMER UNDERSTAND
THE LAW

No doubt the passing of the Federal law requiring that all imported Clover and Alfalfa seed be stained has caused confusion among the farmers of this country. Various devices have been offered by the state experiment stations to clear up this condition and one of the most effective of these has been issued by the Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.



INDIANA STATE'S EXHIBIT

Every county agent in the state has received a photograph of it with a letter in explanation as to how to prepare a similar one.

A. A. Hansen of the department is receiving credit for his ingenious display.

MONTANA DISPLAYS ITS SEEDS

Montana seed men are looking forward with considerable interest to the display which is to take place at Sidney, on January 26-28. A. J. Olgard, extension agronomist at the Montana State College of Agriculture, is doing much to assure the success of the exhibit. It will be known as the State Utility Seed Show and State Corn Show, with two exhibitions which serve to picture the improvements and developments in crop production in Montana. Many seed growers and seed dealers will have booths at the exhibit.

NEW ENGLAND SEED MEN ELECT

At a recent meeting of the New England Seedsmen's Association held at Boston, Mass., George Williams of the W. E. Barrett Company of Providence, R. I., was chosen president. A. P. Dewar of R. & J. Farquhar of Boston has been re-elected to the vice-presidency of the association; and Peter Miller of Thos. J. Grey Company of Boston, re-elected secretary.

NEW INDIANA SEED RULING

By W. B. CARLETON

A new ruling by State Seed Commissioner H. H. Kraybill, of Indiana, requiring that all agricultural seed in condition for seeding purposes shipped or delivered in Indiana must have an Indiana seed tax properly filled out attached to each container, affords a new instrument for giving the Indiana farmers information regarding the value of the seed they purchase on the market.

Heretofore, many retail seed dealers of the state have failed to fill in properly the seed tags required by law, giving as their excuse that they did not receive this information from the wholesaler and were unable to have the seed analyzed in time to be of value in filling out the tags. Under the new ruling, which became effective on January 1, 1927, the wholesaler or any other dealer who sells to the retailer, is required to attach to each sack or other container an Indiana state tag giving the data that the law requires to be on the tag, which must be attached to all seed retailed in Indiana in quantities of one pound or more. The new ruling will aid greatly in giving retailers of farm seed the information that will enable them to fill in properly the

Indiana seed tags. When Indiana farmers purchase seed from dealers they should insist upon receiving the tags properly filled out, since this is the only means they have of learning if the seed they are buying is alive or dead, pure or impure, adapted or unadapted and the variety.

SEED FAIR JANUARY 18

The annual Provincial Seed Fair and convention of Alberta seed men will be held in Edmonton, Alta., January 18 to 21 inclusive. The judging will take place the first day and exhibits are to be opened to the public on January 19. On the following day there will be a public meeting at which addresses by men prominent in the seed trade will be given. On the last day, the convention of seed growers will be held.

MILLET SEED CONDITIONS

Prices and movement of millet seed on December 21 were about the same as a year ago, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Up to that date 55 per cent of the crop had moved compared with 50 per cent a year ago on a corresponding date. Prices paid growers in important districts averaged \$2.20 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, or about 15 cents higher than a month ago. During the four week period ending December 21, prices declined in several districts but advanced in a greater number of others. Growers in general were not selling freely at prevailing prices.

About 75 per cent of the hog millet in north-eastern Colorado and 40 per cent of the crop in the southern section of that state had been sold up to December 21.

PIONEERS IN THE "GUARANTEED"
SEED MOVEMENT

Twenty years ago there was in Mitchell, S. D., a small group of men who realized that the future of agriculture in their state as well as every other depended, in an unusual degree, upon the seed which he farmer planted. Unless the farmer knew the kind of seed he was paying for and planting, that uncertainty, which is death to any enterprise, would be present. The farmer, getting unsatisfactory seed, year after year, would grow discouraged and the industry as a whole would suffer. Today, guaranteed seed is no novelty. State experiment stations have done much to educate both farmer and seed dealer in this method of doing business, but not so the early part of this century.

This group, banded together under the leadership of Prof. W. A. Wheeler as the Dakota Improved Seed Company, pledged themselves to sell and distribute only seeds of highest quality and "known

active management. His advent heralded a new lease of life to the company; rapid and substantial progress was made very soon necessitating increased space and equipment.

The building illustrated represents the second addition during the past six years and is a fitting tribute to 20 years of service. The new building just completed gives additional floor space of about 10,000 square feet and the building is equipped with the very latest types of cleaning and refining machinery. Huge storage tanks have been fitted into the upper part of the building, seed being mechanically elevated to these tanks direct from the cars by materially decreasing handling expense and increasing processing and distributing facilities.

Associated with Mr. Burn in the management of the company, is Thomas W. Colley, vice-president. All of the company's seeds, including hardy Alfalfa, and early corn, farm and garden seeds, are marketed under the name of "Disco" guaranteed seeds. They are guaranteed as to quality and germination. All of the seeds are tested and nothing which falls short of the test is distributed.

With a background of two decades such as this company enjoys and with a sales policy as it now employs, many decades of successful operation for this South Dakota firm are assured.

NEW YORK SEED TRADE INACTIVE

By C. K. TRAFTON

The dullness noted in the New York seed market at the time our last review was written steadily became more pronounced with the approach of the Christmas holidays and the year ended with matters virtually at a standstill. The new year began with the trade just beginning to recover and with the annual inventories out of the way wholesale distributors are now talking of an early revival of interest on the part of jobbers and retailers in anticipation of a normal opening of the spring season. Up to this writing, however, no indications of such a revival have been noticeable.

Red Clover continued extremely quiet during the month and nominal quotations have remained the same as those current a month ago, viz.: 38½ cents for domestic seed and 29 cents duty-paid for imported. Domestic seed was consistently described as firm, owing to light stocks and official confirmation of claims regarding the smaller production, the final report of the Department of Agriculture placing the 1926 Clover crop at 797,000 bushels, compared with 1,113,000 in 1925 and 958,000 in 1924. Foreign seed, however, was alternately firm, then heavy. At the outset firmness prevailed in spite of larger arrivals from abroad, it being claimed that a large percentage was promptly shipped out



PLANT OF THE DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED COMPANY, MITCHELL, S. D.

origin" that could be guaranteed. The movement was not viewed with favor by the men who were at that time engaged in the distribution of seeds, in fact it was ridiculed by them. Some even went so far as to suggest that the promoters must be crazy to attempt any such innovation.

In spite of many handicaps, nevertheless, success followed the venture. Progress was necessarily slow as seeds of the standard they desired to distribute were not plentiful, but progress was sure.

In the late fall of 1920, Richard Burn, well known to the seed trade both in the states and Canada, was attracted to the company on account of its splendid reputation and ideals. He bought a substantial interest in the company and assumed the

of town on old contracts and, in addition, it was pointed out that the total receipts were still much smaller than for the same period last year. Then a heavier feeling developed as arrivals showed substantial enlargement, resulting in some accumulation of supplies and creating fears of a possible attack of "indigestion," based on indications from some quarters that country dealers were dubious regarding the willingness of farmers to use foreign seed as freely as they did before the Staining Law went into effect. Temporarily, the heavy tone was dissipated as arrivals again became smaller, but still later quantities coming from abroad were again liberal, which served to renew the previous fears as to the market's absorptive powers. Hence the

(Continued on Page 454)

GRAIN TRADE PATENTS

Bearing Date of November 9, 1926

Grain car door.—John A. Shishuk, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed January 26, 1924. No. 1,606,266.
Grain car door structure.—William Carl Schulz, Beiseker, Alta., Canada. Filed June 12, 1924. No. 1,606,265.

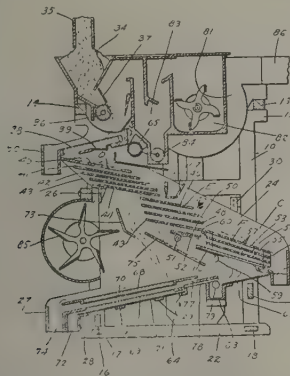
Bearing Date of November 16, 1926

Feed grinder.—Luther H. Young, Oakland, Neb. Filed May 6, 1924. No. 1,607,033.

Bearing Date of November 23, 1926

Grain cleaner.—Charles B. Prichard, Gardner, N. D. Filed November 23, 1923. No. 1,608,136. See cut.

Claim: A grain cleaner comprising a gang of sieves positioned in inclined relation, a second gang of sieves positioned below said first gang and arranged with a portion thereof projecting inwardly beyond



the lowermost edge of said upper gang, a third gang of sieves at the end of said second gang of sieves, said third gang being arranged with its upper sieve in substantial alignment with the lower sieve of said second gang, means for dropping said lower gang of sieves below the surface of the lowermost sieve of said second gang.

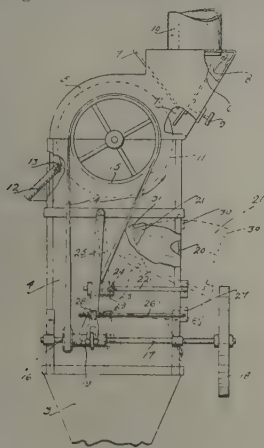
Bearing Date of December 7, 1926

Method and apparatus for separating seed and other bodies.—Harry R. Warren, Wabaska, Nev., assignor to Warren Seed Cleaning Company, Reno, Nev., a corporation of Nevada. Filed April 7, 1922. No. 1,609,636.

Bearing Date of December 21, 1926

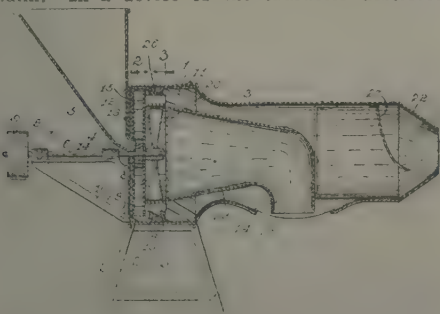
Scalper and cut-off attachment for feed mills.—Gilman J. Prestemon, Bagley, Minn. Filed January 11, 1926. No. 1,611,675. See cut.

Claim: A cut-off attachment for feed mills comprising a casing applicable to such a mill, a screen mounted in the casing, means for delivering grain to said screen, driving connections for operating said screen including a clutch, and automatic means ar-



anged to be operated by pressure of the grain piled up in the casing below said screen for releasing the clutch and stopping the feeding action of said screen.
Oat hulling machine.—John K. Poskamp, Grundy Center, Iowa. Filed September 18, 1925. No. 1,611,280. See cut.

Claim: In a device of the character described, a

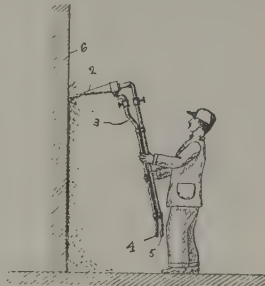


housing having an end wall aperture, a rotatable shaft in said housing, a chamber with one closed and one

open end mounted on said shaft with the housing, means for delivering unhulled grain into said chamber, radial arms mounted upon the circumferential periphery of said chamber, hollow and in communication therewith, the opposite longitudinal walls of the arms being zigzag, an annular band mounted in the housing rigidly around and spaced slightly from the open outer ends of said arms and annularly crimped beyond the open ends, the housing being elongated beyond said band and having both a terminal and a bottom delivery port, and means for creating an air current lengthwise through said housing to carry separated hulls and grain through the elongated part thereof to said ports respectively as separated in said elongation.

Bearing Date of December 28, 1926

Method of prevention of dust explosions and fires in mills and elevators.—Lewis Andrew Stinson, Oak

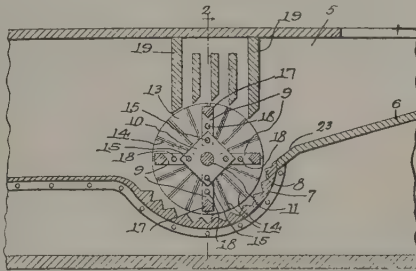


Park, Ill. Filed December 31, 1924. No. 1,612,072. See cut.

Claim: A method of preventing dust explosions, which involves the dislodging of the dust with the assistance of a spray containing a chemical which renders the dust incombustible.

Grain separator.—John M. Wyman, Pekin, Ind. Filed April 29, 1926. No. 1,611,979. See cut.

Claim: In a grain separator, a body portion, an inclined bottom member over which material is fed

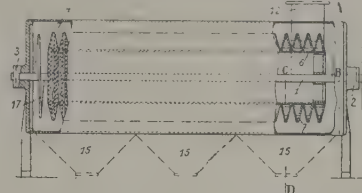


forming a part of the body portion, a concave supported adjacent to the inner end of the inclined bottom member, said concave having a plurality of spaced

ribs, a rotary beater including pivoted beater elements mounted to operate above the concave, bearing plates supported adjacent to the ends of the rotary beater, said bearing plates having grooves formed therein, and said beater elements adapted to co-operate with the bearing plates to thresh grain from the material that falls between the rotary beater elements and bearing plates.

Grain separator.—Charles Jean-Baptiste Viguerie, Paris, France. Filed March 28, 1925. No. 1,612,241. See cut.

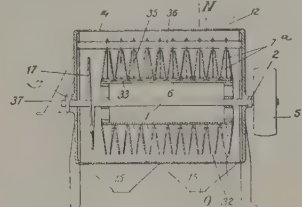
Claim: A grain separator comprising an outer casing, a rotary supporting cylinder mounted in said casing, a plurality of contiguous annular outwardly tapering separating elements arranged successively upon said cylinder, each of said elements being formed by a pair of juxtaposed symmetrical frusto-conical



ring members secured at their edges and formed on their outer surfaces with a large number of contiguous alveoli and means for feeding grain at one extremity of the casing to a degree to reach the lower portion of the separating elements.

Grain separator.—Charles Jean Baptiste Viguerie, Paris, France. Filed June 9, 1925. No. 1,612,242. See cut.

Claim: A grain separator of the type set forth comprising in combination an outer stationary elongated casing having a grain inlet at one extremity, sorted grains discharging hoppers on one side and non-sorted grains discharging means at its other extremity, a rotary supporting cylinder mounted upon a longitudinal driving shaft and a plurality of contiguous annular outwardly tapering separating elements fixed externally upon said cylinder so as to have a saw-tooth outline and each formed by a pair of sym-



metrically arranged frusto-conical ring members slightly spaced along their outer edges and formed both on their outer and inner faces with a large number of contiguous alveoli adapted for picking up and afterwards dropping off and thus separating out the proper grains from a mass of commingled grains fed at the inlet extremity of the separator, filling the lower portion of the casing and thus contacting with the said ring members in proportion as they rotate.

TRANSPORTATION

SOUTHERN RATES PROTESTED

A hearing in connection with the petition of the Birmingham (Ala.) Traffic Association for the suspension of advanced rates on grain and grain products from Birmingham to points in Florida and along the south Atlantic Coast, suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until March 25 of this year, was held in Birmingham Thursday, January 13. The traffic group was represented by local dealers at the hearing, and submitted a story argument in favor of a lower rate.

SUSPENSION MAY TERMINATE THIS MONTH

Frank B. Townsend, director of the Minneapolis Traffic Association, says the *Northwestern Miller*, has been advised by the Interstate Commerce Commission that decision on the proposed 6-cent reduction in grain rates from the Northwestern to the East is postponed until January 22, and rates will remain in suspension until that date. The proposed reduction was designed by the Soo and Minneapolis & St. Louis roads to partially offset the advantage enjoyed by Buffalo mills on wheat shipped via the Great Lakes.

REBATING AT BUFFALO

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been advised that a jury in the Federal court for the western district to New York, at Buffalo, in *United States vs. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.*, has found the defendant guilty, on 11 counts, of granting concessions in violation of the Elkins Rebate Law in that the defendant, operating elevators at Buffalo, paid shippers of grain to route grain through the elevators. The payments were alleged to have been made out of the one cent per bushel allowed by the tariffs of the carriers for the performance, for them, of the elevation service. By the allowance of some part of that one cent the defendant was accused of granting a rebate, although the elevator is not a common carrier.

Judge Hazel, last May, overruled a demurrer on

that point and the case went to a trial, which lasted for three days. The point made by the Government, at the instance of the Commission's bureau of inquiry, was a novel one; that of an elevator, not owned by the railroads but which received an allowance from them for performing service, had violated the anti-rebate law. The case was tried for the government by E. B. Collins, assistant to the Attorney-General. Before he became an assistant to the Attorney-General, Mr. Collins was an attorney in the bureau of inquiry. At the time this was written sentence had not been imposed upon the elevator company. The minimum fine is \$1,000.

WOULD REVISE SCATTERED SHIPMENT RULE

W. O. Fehling, Philadelphia, ex-president of the United States Feed Distributors Association and director of the Grain Dealers National Association, makes the following suggestion in regard to a more definite ruling on the term "scattered shipment":

"As a member of the Grain Products Committee of the Grain Dealers National Association, I have been recently called upon to submit an opinion regarding a controversy in which the terms 'scattered shipment' is involved. It occurs to me that we should include in our feed rules at the next annual meeting a clause defining the term 'scattered shipment'. This can be incorporated under Rule No. 14, and in my judgment should read as follows:

"'Scattered shipment shall mean shipment divided proportionately in the period specified in the contract.' By this I mean that when a contract calls for four cars scattered shipment during any specified month it would mean that one car shall be shipped each week until the entire contract is completed, or should a contract call for shipment within 10 days the same arrangement should be effective or should apply to contracts where the duration is shorter or longer than either of the two periods specified above. It may develop that you can word such a rule in clearer words than I have suggested, but at any rate I am writing you at this time so that it can go on record and be submitted

at the next annual meeting of the Association. Inasmuch as this will necessitate an addition to the rules it seems to me that it would also be a good time to make a change in Section B of Rule No. 9, which is somewhat ambiguous. The intention of this rule is to prohibit the shipment of feeds from storage unless otherwise specified at the time of sale, but I think as the rule now reads it is somewhat cloudy and likely to be misinterpreted. It will be an easy matter to simplify the wording of this rule and bring about a clearer understanding and prevent trouble."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, SET AS DATE FOR IMPORTANT HEARING ON WESTERN GRAIN RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued, from its Washington, D. C. offices, a call to grain shippers and representatives of the carriers of the western railroad commissions to attend a conference at Kansas City, Mo., on January 22, to investigate existing rate schedules affecting grain. The final decision in this matter will probably be delayed by the Commission from 40 to 60 days after the meeting.

OKLAHOMA RATE NEWS

On behalf of Oklahoma grain dealers who made complaint relative to freight rates to Laredo, Eagle Pass, El Paso and other Texas points on the Mexican border on grain destined to points in Mexico, the Oklahoma Corporation Commission reports that Oklahoma lines are favorable to suggested adjustments, but no action has been taken by connecting Texas lines. The Oklahoma Grain Dealers Association, at its meeting on September 25, passed a resolution asking the Commission to secure, if possible, from southern Oklahoma points a rate of 33 cents per 100 pounds on wheat and rye and 30 cents on corn, oats and barley, and grain sorghums, with an upward sliding scale to 38 cents on one group and 34 cents on the other, to northern Oklahoma points.

WILL ATTEMPT TO ADJUST RATE DIFFERENTIAL

The decision of an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission that the differential in the freight rate on ex-lake grain enjoyed by Baltimore and Philadelphia at the expense of Norfolk, Va., New York, and Boston, was not fair to all, and therefore should be eliminated, has led Norfolk shippers to hope that the troublesome differential with the Maryland port will be removed.

It is expected that a new rate, placing all these ports on a parity, will be in effect July 1, 1927. Norfolk's inability to develop grain trade through the municipal elevator has been attributed to the differential in freight rate, and local authorities received Mr. Hosmer's decision with gratification. Port commission authorities expressed the belief that the decision would mean the shipment of a great deal of ex-lake grain through this port.

RENEW FIGHT ON CROW'S NEST RATES

The continued flow of Canadian wheat through transportation channels in the United States is again attracting the attention of western members of Parliament. Milton Campbell, Progressive M. P., for Mackenzie, has announced that he will renew the fight to have the Crow's Nest Pass rates on grain and flour extended to the National Transcontinental Railway. He will receive the solid support of all three western Progressive groups, and it is expected that an effort will be made to enlist the support of Conservatives and Liberals from the maritime provinces, as well as Liberals from Quebec.

The City of Quebec has had an application before the Railway Commission for the extension of the Crow's Nest Pass scale of rates to the Transcontinental since last February. The Railway Commission has deferred judgment until the general equalization case is completed, which means a delay of many months. The City of Quebec has protested against this decision, without success. It is now reported that the Quebec city interests will abandon hope of relief from the Railway Commission and will turn to Parliament.

Meantime, wheat exports continue to flow through United States in greater volume than through Canadian channels. The Transcontinental Railway was completed and put into operation in 1916, when a rate of six cents a bushel on wheat from Armstrong to Quebec City was made effective. A few months later, this rate was increased to 20.7 cents a bushel, which is prohibitive, and little wheat has been handled over the road since.

WATERWAYS PROBLEM DISCUSSED

The eighth annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Association, held recently at St. Louis, Mo., and attended by more than 800 delegates, directed its attention principally to enlarging the national policy in respect to waterways.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, addressed the convention on the waterways problem. He said that a unified program for completing the

whole Mississippi system is necessary, and estimated the cost of such work at \$120,000,000 in excess of present appropriations. He spoke at some length of the benefits which would accrue to agriculture from lower transportation costs resulting from the use of waterways. Declaring that railroad freight rates cannot be reduced to pre-war levels without ruin to the roads, nevertheless, he added, the natural growth of the country will more than maintain the railways, even with the waterways in use.

A number of resolutions were adopted by the Association, among the most important being the following: Approval of the pending survey of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; a request that ample equipment be provided the Upper Mississippi Warrior Service; approval of the all-American waterways route connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Seacoast by means of canals in New York State, approval of Government construction, ownership and operation of an American merchant marine until private capital and private control can successfully compete with foreign operated and owned lines; approval of the plan advanced by Mr. Hoover for the broadening out of the national policy for waterways.

THE GRAIN WORLD

It is expected that the new year will see a large turnover in cattle feeds in the Netherlands, especially linseed cake. This is due partly to the German preference to export grain and import the cake. The production of farm crops is generally lower than last year, but prices are higher.

Estimates of the yield and value of wheat in Australia for the current season give the probable total wheat harvest as 155,000,000 bushels, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce. Of the 155,000,000 bushels of wheat estimated, 122,000,000 may be available for export.

In line with the Peruvian Government's plan to promote on a large scale the growing of wheat in Peru, authorization has been given for the purchase in the United States of a quantity of wheat seed of the Kanred variety, in order to attempt its cultivation in that country.

A preliminary estimate of the value of Canadian field crops, issued last month, representing the average prices received by farmers at the point of production, is as follows: Wheat, \$442,673,000; oats, \$185,625,000; barley, \$54,030,000; rye, \$9,247,000; and other grains, nearly \$56,000,000. The figure for hay—including Clover and Alfalfa—is placed at \$197,330,000. The value of the wheat crop is over \$16,000,000 less than the value of wheat raised last year.

World production of barley, oats and corn, as indicated by current reports, continues smaller than last year. The barley crop for 33 countries amounts to 1,161,000,000, compared with 1,228,000,000 for the same countries in 1925, a decrease of a little over 5 per cent. Last year these countries produced 87 per cent of the world crop excluding China and Russia.

Harvesting in Australia as a whole is progressing under generally favorable conditions, according to the International Institute of Agriculture, and it is expected that production may exceed 156,000,000 bushels, as compared with 113,000,000 bushels last year.

As to general crop conditions abroad, the Department of Agriculture said late in December:

The weather in Germany is generally very favorable and crop conditions are fairly satisfactory, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. All winter grain crops were well above average December 1 with Winter wheat and barley the same as last year at the same date but Winter rye not so good. The weather in Poland during November was favorable for the autumn crops, and the rainfall was sufficient, according to the Institute. Crop conditions on December 1 were considerably above average and better than at the same date last year. Winter wheat and barley sowings in Japan are reported to be in a very good condition.

Rye production in 26 countries of the Northern Hemisphere amounts to 848,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 15 per cent from last year's figure of 993,000,000 bushels for the same countries. Last year these countries produced 97 per cent of the total

world crop, excluding Russia and China. European production amounts to 848,049,000 bushels compared with 992,851,000 bushels last year. Fall crops in Europe were sown under generally favorable conditions.

Under the head of "Wheat and Rye Movements," the Government has this to say, in *Foreign Crops and Markets*:

United States exports of wheat, including flour, to December 11 have amounted to 139,400,000 bushels, as compared with 55,300,000 bushels last year, and 166,000,000 bushels in 1924. The exports of wheat in the grain are more than three times as much as they were last year, and the exports of flour are one and a half times as much, amounting to 6,900,000 barrels compared with 4,600,000 barrels last year, and 7,100,000 in 1924. Of the wheat exported this year, 73 per cent has gone to Europe, the greatest increase being to the United Kingdom, as compared with 53 per cent last year. United States exports of rye have declined from 6,000,000 bushels to 5,600,000 bushels.

The movement of Canadian wheat has been declining somewhat. Receipts at country elevators and platform loadings in the western division have amounted to 237,000,000 bushels this season, as compared with 252,000,000 last year. Receipts of wheat at Fort William-Port Arthur through December 10 have been 161,000,000, as compared with 171,000,000, while the shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur have been only 150,000,000 as compared with 168,000,000 last year. Both receipts and shipments at Vancouver are also lagging behind those of last season.

A decrease of 4 per cent is indicated (comparing this year with last) for the corn crops of countries thus far reporting.

The flax crop of Argentina is reported to be in good condition generally, although slight damage is reported as a result of rains during the last half of last month.

Exports of corn from the United States to December 11 were 6,500,000 bushels, as compared with 5,500,000 last year.

United States exports of barley up to December 11 stood at 10,000,000 bushels, against 21,500,000 last year, while oats totalled only 2,500,000 bushels, against 21,300,000 bushels for the same period in 1925.

AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT CROP

Australia's wheat lands produce enough for the needs of her population of 5,500,000 and furnish 100,000,000 bushels for export. If necessary or expedient to do so this production can be very greatly increased.

Her wheat goes to market in open-top cars and is handled in sacks and most of what is exported is shipped in sacks. As the grain is harvested in the dry season, there is no danger of its heating when sacked, neither is there much risk of its getting wet in transporting it or in stacking it along the railway at the ports, and it is usually covered with tarpaulin. About the only risk arises from the rats that infest the ports. With the erection of grain elevators at Sydney, new cars were built for handling wheat in bulk.

CORN FIRST, WHEAT FOURTH IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota in 1926 produced 381,789,000 bushels of various grains, Paul H. Kirk, Minnesota agricultural statistician, has announced. Of the grand totals, corn was the greatest crop both in size and value, producing 147,662,000 bushels, worth \$82,691,000. The value of the corn crop was 28.7 per cent of the total.

The totals for 1926 do not quite reach the 1925 figures, Mr. Kirk's report shows. In the previous year, the total production was 453,295,000 bushels, with a total value of \$325,190,000.

"Corn has the largest money value, being 28.7 per cent of the total farm value," Mr. Kirk says. "Oats is second, being 15.2 per cent. Tame hay is third, being 13.5 per cent, and all wheat only 11.8 per cent, being exceeded by the potato crop, which this year is 11.9 per cent. Minnesota farmers are diversifying and crops are well distributed."

CHRONOLOGY FOR 1926

In addition to being the time of the year when one naturally looks forward in an attempt to see what will come during the 12 months entered, the new year is a time when the mind travels back reviewing the events and happenings of the 365 days brought to a close. Grain men like to know what has happened in their industry, in their associations and in the terminal markets and so the AMERICAN GRAIN TRADE presents to its readers a resumé of the events in the grain business as chronicled in its columns from month to month during the year 1926.

JANUARY

January 18—Conference called by Secretary Jardine of the Business Conduct Committee of the different grain markets to consider questions of grain marketing coming under the jurisdiction of these committees. January 19—Election on Chicago Board of Trade. John A. Bunnell elected president. Edwin A. Doern, vice-president. J. C. Wood, Horace L. Wing, Charles V. Essroger, Leslie N. Perrin and Earle M. Combs, directors.

Election on St. Louis Merchants Exchange. George C. Martin, Jr., elected president; Charles E. Valier, first vice-president; F. B. Chamberlain, second vice-president.

January 4—Election on Toledo Produce Exchange. H. Wallace Applegate, elected president. Henry Hirsch, first vice-president; Fred W. Jaeger, second vice-president; Archibald Gassaway, secretary; W. A. Boardman, treasurer.

January 12—Rules formed on Chicago Board of Trade for governing trading in indemnities as bids and offers or puts and calls, as they are commonly known.

January 27—Election on Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. Archibald Russell Dennis elected president. Ferdinand A. Meyer, vice-president; James B. Hessong, secretary-treasurer.

Election on Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. Hubert J. Horan, re-elected president; George M. Richardson, vice-president; E. R. Price, treasurer.

Election on Duluth Board of Trade. P. H. Ginder re-elected president; George Barnum, Jr., vice-president; H. S. Newell and C. T. Mears, directors.

January 21-22—Twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, Indianapolis, Ind. E. K. Sowash, Crown Point, elected president; W. C. Moore, Covington, vice-president; Board of Managers for three years Bennett Taylor and H. W. Reimann.

January 21—Annual meeting of the Colorado Grain Dealers Association, Denver, Colo. Fred Davis, Yuma, elected president; George Maag, Wray, vice-president; J. E. Starnes, Wray, secretary-treasurer.

January 19-21—Twenty-second annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association, Des Moines, Iowa. J. G. Merritt, Glidden, re-elected president; J. P. Larson, Fort Dodge, secretary.

January 22—Mid-winter meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

FEBRUARY

Rules and regulations of the Grain Futures Act amended by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

February 11—Eighth annual meeting of the Tri-State Country Shippers Association, Minneapolis, Minn. F. E. Crandall re-elected president. E. H. Moreland, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

February 15—Northwestern Grain Marketing Company formed in Minnesota to handle grain from pools and co-operative farm organizations in that state.

February 24—Semi-annual meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Binghamton, N. Y.

February 16-17—Eleventh annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind. M. P. Hill, Franciscus, re-elected president; Mathew Maroney, Lucerne, first vice-president.

February 9-10—Twenty-third annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois, Peoria, Ill. L. M. Olmstead, Somonauk, president; C. H. Bonnell, Rosemond, first vice-president.

February 3—Eleventh annual convention Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Ohio. Charles B. Krohn, Deshler, president.

February 16-18—Nineteenth annual convention of the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Association, Minneapolis, Minn. John F. Gustafson, Windom, re-elected president.

MARCH

Election on Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich. William G. Lichtenberg elected president; Armin Bickel, first vice-president; Fred G. Emmons, second vice-president.

Election Topeka (Kan.) Board of Trade. E. W. Sewell, president; C. L. Parker, secretary.

Election Calgary (Alta.) Grain Exchange. P. Wolfe, president; D. O. McHugh, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

March 2-4—Fifteenth annual convention of North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Association, Grand Forks, N. D. R. F. Gunkleman, Fargo, N. D., re-elected president; P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, secretary-treasurer.

March 24-26—Fourteenth annual convention of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association of Kansas at Hutchinson, Kan. J. B. Brown, Larned, president; E. G. Sharp, Protection, vice-president; R. E. Lawrence, Hutchinson, secretary-treasurer.

APRIL

April 5—Election on Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. William A. Hottensen elected president; G. W. Kruse, first vice-president; A. L. Johnstone, second vice-president; H. A. Farnham, secretary-treasurer.

Election on Boston & Flour Exchange. Albert K. Tapper elected president.

Election Minneapolis Grain Shippers Association, Minneapolis, Minn. R. C. Woodworth, Concrete Elevator Company, elected president; J. R. Hessburg, vice-president; J. A. Gould, secretary and treasurer.

Election Birmingham Grain Exchange. Alex Cecil of the Alabama Mill & Elevator Company, elected president; W. H. Adams, first vice-president; Ralph Bradley, second vice-president; D. H. Nunnally, third vice-president; F. B. Yelding, treasurer; O. L. Bunn, secretary.

Election Buffalo Corn Exchange. William J. Heinold elected president; Henry W. Hudson, vice-president; W. E. Townsend, treasurer; Fred E. Pond, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Election Denver Grain Exchange. Robert P. Quest of the Denio-Barr Milling & Grain Company, elected president; R. C. Johnson, first vice-president; O. M. Kellogg, second vice-president; H. G. Mundhenk, secretary and traffic commissioner.

April 19-21—Twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Western Grain Dealers Association, Des Moines, Iowa.

Clifford C. Belz, Conrad, Iowa, elected president; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden, Iowa, vice-president.

MAY

May 11-12—Thirty-third annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association, Decatur, Ill. A. C. Koch, Breeze, elected president; L. A. Tripp, Assumption, first vice-president; H. R. Meents, Clifton, second vice-president; directors, H. M. Dewey, Fred G. Horner, Thomas Ogden, L. W. Rallsbach and F. S. Ward.

May 20-21—Twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association at Salina, Kan. C. M. Cave, Sublette, elected president; H. R. Rhodes, Colony, vice-president; E. J. Smiley, Topeka, secretary-treasurer.

May 27-29—Eighteenth annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, French Lick, Ind. W. E. Suits, The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, elected president; Frank R. Johnson, first vice-president; E. B. Savage, second vice-president; W. R. Smith-Van, third vice-president; W. R. Anderson, treasurer; L. F. Brown, Chicago, secretary; R. M. Field, traffic manager.

May 19—Twenty-ninth annual convention of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Association, Enid, Okla. L. O. Street, Woodward, elected president; F. R. Millburn, vice-president; C. F. Prouty, secretary-treasurer.

May 24-25—Twenty-ninth annual convention of the Texas Grain Dealers Association, Houston, Texas. R. L. Cole, Krum, elected president; V. Davidson, Galveston, first vice-president; R. H. Wagenfuhr, second vice-president; H. B. Dorsey, Fort Worth, secretary-treasurer.

May 19-20—Annual meeting of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Association, Del Monte, Calif. Dr. E. O. Pieper, San Jose, Calif., elected president; W. B. Early, vice-president; F. W. Nelson, Portland Seed Company, Portland, Ore., secretary-treasurer.

JUNE

Election on Wichita Board of Trade. Edward M. Kelly, president of the Commerce Milling & Elevator Company, elected president. J. A. Woodhill, vice-president.

Election on New York Produce Exchange. B. H. Wunder of the Harry E. White Company elected president; R. L. Sweet elected to Board of Managers.

June 1—Annual meeting of the Iowa Seed Dealers Association, Des Moines, Iowa. L. L. Hunter, Shenandoah, Iowa, president; J. F. Sinn, vice-president; Henry King, secretary; J. T. Hoffer, treasurer.

June 30—New York Grain Clearing Corporation incorporated on the New York market with Axel Hansen, president; Robert F. Straub, vice-president; and W. C. Rossmann, secretary-treasurer. All contracts in grain futures are to be cleared through the grain clearing corporation.

June 14—Election on the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Linton A. Cox elected president and E. Clifford Barrett, vice-president; Thomas Oddy, re-elected treasurer; W. H. Howard, secretary.

Election on Pittsburgh Hay & Grain Exchange. William L. Watson elected president; A. J. Gosser, vice-president; I. N. Daker, secretary; John Floyd, treasurer.

Division of co-operative marketing created in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, under the Co-operative Marketing Bill.

June 29-July 1—Thirty-third annual convention of the National Hay Association, L. A. Rancy Goldsboro, N. C. elected president; H. A. Dinus, first vice-president; A. B. Corneau, second vice-president; Fred K. Sale, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

June 24—Mid-summer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, Lafayette, Ind.

June 23—Forty-seventh annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association, Cedar Point, Ohio. Phillip Sayles, Columbus, elected president; Edgar Thierwechter, Oak Harbor, vice-president; Joseph W. McCord, secretary.

June 22-23—Central Retail Feed Association organized at Milwaukee, Wis. D. W. Kercher, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., elected president; W. L. Huson, vice-president; Bentley Dammun, treasurer; temporary secretary, D. K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee.

June 24-25—Tenth annual convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Buffalo, N. Y. W. S. Van Derzee, Albany, elected president; A. J. Thompson, Wycombe, Pa., vice-president; Frank T. Benjamin, Canastota, N. Y., treasurer; W. A. Stannard, Albany, secretary.

June 11-12—Sixth annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Association, Spokane, Wash. Richard J. Stephens, re-elected president.

June 7—Twelfth annual meeting of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Association, Helena, Mont. L. L. Dean, elected president; George Beckwith, vice-president; A. J. Maly, treasurer; J. C. Templeton, secretary.

June 24-26—Annual convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Association, Huntsville, Ala. H. M. Kilgore, Plant City, Fla., elected president; F. S. Love, Montgomery, Ala., secretary and treasurer. Export surplus control measure, known as the McNary-Haugen Bill, defeated in the United States Congress.

JULY

July 26—New Federal seed regulation went into effect requiring the staining of imported Red Clover and Alfalfa seed.

AUGUST

August 24—New official grades for barley, authorized by the Department of Agriculture, under the United States Grain Standards Act, went into effect.

August 2—Trading in wheat futures formally opened in the New York Produce Exchange.

Election of Seattle Merchants Exchange Clearing House. S. C. Armstrong elected president; L. P. Baumann, vice-president; Percy S. Brown, treasurer; H. L. McIntyre, secretary.

August 17-18—Annual meeting of the Vermont Grain Dealers Association, Burlington, Vt. A. W. Braisted, Bennington, re-elected president; E. T. Seabury, Waterbury, vice-president; C. F. Dowe, St. Albans, secretary; C. H. Stearns, Johnson, treasurer.

August 18-19—Twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Michigan Hay & Grain Association, Lansing, Mich. E. E. Bueschlen, Unionville, elected president; L. E. Osmer, Lansing, first vice-president; Guy M. Rowell, Yale, second vice-president; T. J. Hubbard, secretary and treasurer.

SEPTEMBER

September 17—Annual meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Association, Jamestown, N. Y. L. L. Varner, Noble, N. Y., elected president; Roy Mulke, Corry, Pa., vice-president; J. Leon Anderson, Jamestown, secretary-treasurer.

OCTOBER

October 7—Election on Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Shreve M. Archer, Archer-Daniels-Mid-

land Company, elected president; John S. Pillsbury, first vice-president; W. J. Russell, second vice-president.

Association of Grain Commission Merchants organized by commission firms on the Chicago Board of Trade. H. H. Lobdell, Lamson Bros. & Co., elected president; Arthur F. Findley, vice-president; secretary-treasurer, Loyal W. Bell.

October 18-20—Thirtieth annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association, Buffalo, N. Y. C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb., elected president; A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass., first vice-president; John S. Green, Louisville, Ky., second vice-president.

October 18—Ninth annual meeting of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Association, Buffalo, J. A. Schmitz, Chicago, re-elected president; P. P. Quist, vice-president; H. W. Ewert, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

October 19—Annual meeting of the United States Feed Distributors Association, Buffalo, N. Y. George W. Hoyland, Hoyland Flour Mills Company, Kansas City, elected president; L. C. Newsome, first vice-president; M. C. Burns, second vice-president; D. J. Schuh, secretary-treasurer.

Election of New York Hay Exchange Association. Fred M. Williams elected president; Charles S. Carscallen, first vice-president; A. F. Fisher, second vice-president; A. J. Nuttall, treasurer; R. J. O'Brien, secretary.

October 22—Eighteenth annual meeting of the Association of Feed Control Officials, Washington, D. C. B. B. Ross, Alabama, president.

October 19—Election on Sioux City Grain Exchange. J. C. Mullaney elected president; H. S. Nevil, vice-president; Freeman Bradford, secretary-traffic manager; R. E. Mangan, treasurer.

Election on Omaha Grain Exchange, Edward P. Peck elected president; E. W. Taylor and O. E. Harris, vice-presidents; William J. Hynes, treasurer; F. P. Manchester, secretary.

NOVEMBER

November 9—Forty-seventh fall meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association.

November 9—First annual meeting of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Association, Nashville, Tenn. J. B. Edgar, Memphis, president.

November 3—Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Association, Boston, Mass. William H. Howard elected president; and James A. Sturges re-elected secretary and treasurer.

November 11—Meeting of the Missouri Grain Dealers Association, Sedalia, Mo.

November 16-18—Twenty-fourth annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Association of Nebraska, at Hastings, Neb. J. S. Canady, Minden, elected president; J. R. Morrison, Chappell, vice-president; J. W. Shorthill, Omaha, secretary.

November 19—Seventeenth annual meeting of the Colorado Seedsmen's Association, Colorado Springs, Colo. J. D. Long, Boulder, Colo., elected president; Frank Burton, secretary-treasurer.

November 7—Twenty-seventh annual fall meeting of the Western Seedsmen Association.

DECEMBER

December 1-3—Twentieth annual convention of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Association, Watertown, S. D. The following officers were elected: President, A. L. Berg, Baltic; first vice-president, A. R. Fryor, Doland; second vice-president, J. D. Hicks, Canton; treasurer, E. J. Oyan, Baltic; secretary, F. B. Sloan, Sioux Falls.

December 6-7—Annual meeting of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association at Chicago. E. F. Crossland elected president; A. H. Flanagan, vice-president; Clarence K. Jones, secretary-treasurer; Curtis Nye Smith, counsel.

JAY BEE SALES

Jay Bee Mills made by J. B. Sedberry, Inc., Utica, N. Y., have been installed by the following:

Farmers Co-operative Company, Cleghorn, Iowa, one No. 4T with fan; Wilshire Equity Exchange, Wilshire, Ohio, one No. 3, Humdinger; Hutsonville Roller Mills, Hutsonville, Ill., one No. 2T with fan; A. L. Kolb, Wauseon, Ohio, one No. 3 direct connected; Elevator Milling Company, Springfield, Ill., one No. 3 direct connected; Colchester Milling Company, Colchester, Ill., one No. 2T with fan; Randolph Mills, Inc., Franklinville, N. C., one No. 1 Humdinger; H. A. Rowland, Mound City, Mo., one No. 2 Humdinger; Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Association, Winlock, Wash., one No. 3S direct connected; Ramseur Milling Company, Ramseur, N. C., one No. 2 Humdinger; Andrews Seed Company, Ontario, Ore., one No. 2T with fan; Planters Cotton Oil Company, Rocky Mount, N. C., one No. 3T with fan; Southard Feed & Milling Company, Kansas City, Mo., one No. 3T with fan; Mt. Ulla Flour Mills, Mt. Ulla, N. C., one No. 2T with fan; Valley Mills, Barbourville, W. Va., one No. 3 Humdinger; Muller & Brockman, Clarksville, Iowa, one No. 3 direct connected; J. O. Nash, Marble Rock, Iowa, one No. 3S direct connected; Fischer Flour Milling Company, Portland, Ore., one No. 2T with fan; Herbert Hawkins, Paducah, Ky., one No. 3 Humdinger direct connected; Andrews & Son, Woodland, Wash., one No. 2T with fan; Ashville Grain Company, Ashville, Ohio, one No. 2S direct connected; William Steeb, Crown Point, Ind., one No. 3S direct connected; Miller Grain Company, Bainbridge, Ind., one No. 3T with fan; Charlestown Milling Company, Charlestown, Ind., one No. 2T with fan; Erwin Milling Company, Xenia, Ohio, one No. 3T with fan; Midvale Grain Company, Huxley, Iowa, one No. 3 Humdinger; U. S. Balbac, Warren, Ill., one No. 3S direct connected; Hutterische Bros., Tabor, S. D., one No. 4T with fan; Peoples Grain Company, Ansonia, Ohio, one No. 2S direct connected; W. H. Payne Grain Company, Independence, Kan., one No. 2 Humdinger; J. Geinger & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind., one No. 2 Humdinger; Morris & Williams, Douglasville, Ga., one No. 2T with fan; H. E. Robbins, Agricola, Kan., one No. 3 Humdinger; Akron Milling Company, Sioux City, Iowa, one No. 3T with fan.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Peerless Mill & Elevator Company, feed manufacturer and grain dealer, of Springfield, Ill.

The Williamstown Elevator, Williamstown, Ohio, has been put into the hands of a receiver, Charles L. Fulks.

OATS production for 30 countries of the Northern Hemisphere shows a decrease of 5 per cent from 1925, whereas for 24 countries of Europe, there was an increase of 11 per cent for 1926.



THE DAKOTAS

The J. T. Scroggs Elevator at Woonsocket, S. D., has been closed up.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Spencer, S. D., has stopped operating its business.

Operations have stopped in the elevator of the Shanard Elevator Company at Tyndall, S. D.

The Carbury Farmers Co-operative Elevator has bought the International Elevator located at Carbury, N. D.

The Acme Elevator and the Equity Elevator at Tower City, N. D., have been bought by R. J. Cooker.

Scales have been installed by the Equity Elevator and the Bagley Elevator Company of Wauhay, S. D.

A grain elevator is being built at Fargo, N. D., for the Farmers Elevator Company replacing the one which burned.

The Chris Fetzner Elevator at Viborg, S. D., has been bought by Mrs. Hans Erickson, who now has two elevators there.

The Fruen Grain Company has bought the property of H. A. Dixon at Prescho, S. D. It will not reopen its Moberly office.

The elevator of the former Elgin Grain Company at Elgin, N. D., is being operated by the I. L. Berge Elevator Company.

A 15-horsepower Type "Z" Fairbanks-Morse Engine has been bought by the Holmquist Farmers Elevator Company of Holmquist, S. D.

The Colton Grain Company of Colton, S. D., of which L. S. Hetland is receiver, will receive bids for its 25,000-bushel elevator until January 20.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

F. A. Tietzsort of Vandalia, Mich., has discontinued the grain business.

The Motz-Cook Grain Company has installed a large crusher and other machinery in its property at Brice, Ohio.

A modern high grade mixer has been installed in the elevator of Woodward & Fulstow at Norwalk, Ohio.

A new grain sheller has been installed in the elevator of the Haskins Grain Company at Haskins, Ohio.

A sheller and grain cleaner have been installed by the Deshler Farmers Elevator Company at Custer, Ohio.

The DeGraff Hay & Grain Company of DeGraff, Ohio, has bought an old school building for storage purposes.

The elevator of the Champaign Company of North Lewisburg, Ohio, with capacity of 10,000 bushels, has been sold.

A corn sheller and cleaner have been installed by the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Company of Delta, Ohio.

Extensive improvements have been made to the elevator of Thomas Wilson, at Marlette, Mich., and a new boiler has been installed.

The Shiloh Equity Exchange has bought old elevator, coal sheds and other buildings at Shiloh, Ohio, formerly owned by H. R. Neble.

The entire interest of J. P. Easton in the Monroeville Seed & Grain Company operating at Monroeville, Ohio, has been bought by the Seaman-McLean Company.

The Macdonald Engineering Company of Chicago, Ill., has the contract for the 1,000,000-bushel elevator addition to the property of the National Milling Company at Toledo, Ohio.

A modern bean cleaner has been installed by the Owosso Elevator Company of Owosso, Mich., formerly known as the L. C. Hall Elevator Company. John Jones is in charge of the elevator.

The Rockafellow Grain Elevator at Vickeryville, Mich., which burned is to be rebuilt. C. M. Carron of Detroit is president of the company which also operates elevators at Middleton and Ashley.

A new 20,000-bushel elevator has been completed at West Jefferson, Ohio, for the West Jefferson Elevator Company. An 8,000-bushel ear corn crib adjoins the elevator. It is operated by electricity and the equipment includes seven Fairbanks Morse Enclosed Ventilated Motors, rope drive, sheller,

Monitor Cleaner, manlift, truck dump, five-bushel automatic scale, hammer mill and seed cleaner. The Reliance Construction Company had charge of the work.

Additional machinery, including a Strong-Scott Automatic Air Dump, has been installed in the elevator of the Troy Grain & Supply Company of Troy, Ohio. George G. Williams is manager of the company.

The Myers-Patty Company of Pleasant Hill, Ludlow Falls, and Covington, Ohio, has been dissolved and the property taken over by Samuel Rudy who has operated a grain elevator at Covington for a number of years. The Myers-Patty Company was organized by J. G. Myers and C. M. Patty about 40 years ago. Mr. Myers will in the future engage in the automobile business. Mr. Patty will retire.

INDIANA

A manlift has been installed by J. C. Erwin at Inwood, Ind.

The Poneto Grain Company has installed a new pitless sheller in its elevator at Poneto, Ind.

The elevators of the Farmers Elevator Company at Franklin and Tafalgar, Ind., have been sold to W. W. Suckow.

The Geo. Malsbury Elevator at Manson (Frankfort p. o.), Ind., has been bought by Luther Greenwood of Lafayette.

The elevator of the L. & S. Grain Company at Buck Creek, Ind., has been overhauled and equipped with a feed grinder.

New machinery has been installed in the elevator of the Kewanna Elevator Company of Kewanna, Ind., at a cost of \$2,000.

Grain, flour, feeds and seed are to be handled at Tell City, Ind., by Robert Lambeck of Troy, Ind., who bought the Bergenroth business there.

Improvements are to be made to the elevator of Frank Ackles of Hobbs, Ind., at Kokomo, Ind. New coal sheds are being built in addition to a new feed room.

The contract has been let by C. V. Graft of Winchester, Ind., to the Reliance Construction Company for a 20,000-bushel cribbed ironclad elevator at that place replacing the one which burned.

WESTERN

J. W. Miles is manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Company at Paoli, Colo.

A grain and feed business is to be conducted at Temple, Calif., for the Temple Grain Company.

The City Grain & Seed Company of Mt. Vernon, Wash., has changed its name to Alf. Christianson & Co.

The Chicago, Ill., office of the Barkmeyer Grain & Seed Company of Great Falls, Mont., has been closed.

The Sumner Grain & Milling Company of Sumner, Wash., has erected a new hay warehouse and garage annex.

An addition has been built to the plant of the Plains Grain & Produce Company of Hugo, Colo. It will be used as a bean elevator.

Louis T. Herzberg and W. D. Shultz are now consolidated at Seattle, Wash., as Herzberg & Shultz, brokers in grain, flour, feed and hay.

Capitalized at \$15,000, the Sawyer Grain Company has been incorporated at San Francisco, Calif. R. R. Sawyer, William Day and L. B. Hart are interested.

To conduct a grain, hay and fruit business, Jones & Rieker, Inc., have formed at Walla Walla, Wash. The capital stock is \$3,000. Thomas A. Jones and Jacob Rieker are interested.

The plant in Denver, Colo., formerly operated by the T. D. Phelps Grain Company has been rented by the O. M. Kellogg Grain Company. It is being used as a terminal elevator.

Theodore Reisenauer, John J. Bauer and John Becker have filed articles of incorporation as the Colton Grain Warehouse Company of Colton, Wash. The capital stock of the firm is \$10,000.

Three of the elevators of the Clovis Mill & Elevator Company of Clovis, N. M., have been sold to a farmers elevator company. They are located at Grier and Portales, N. M., and Bovina, Texas.

The United States National Bank of Denver,

Colo., has executed foreclosure against the elevator and mill of the Longmont Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator & Supply Company of Longmont, Colo.

The Robinson Grain Company of Colorado, Springs, Colo., has commenced operations in its elevator at Ordway, Colo. It is a modern receiving station and will also be used as a storage plant.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

J. M. Decker has bought the elevator of the Duff Grain Company at Hollis, Kan.

The Fullerton, Neb., house of the T. B. Hord Grain Company has been closed.

The McDaniel-Lamar Grain & Elevator Company of Lamar, Mo., has remodeled its elevator.

Capitalized at \$6,000, the Belpre Grain & Supply Company of Belpre, Kan., has recently been incorporated.

A new office and warehouse are being built at Victoria, Kan., for the Hoffman Milling & Elevator Company.

Kingness & Luther have succeeded Amsberry & Luther, dealers in grain, flour and feed at Broken Bow, Neb.

The office building of the Hall County Grain Company of Grand Island, Neb., has been improved with an addition.

The Guilford Exchange and the Farmers Elevator Company of Barnard, Mo., have been combined into one company.

A 25-horsepower gas engine has been installed by the Crowell Lumber & Grain Company of Petersburg, Neb.

F. H. Little is now at the Aurora, Neb., elevator of the T. B. Hord Grain Company. He was formerly at Silver Creek.

H. B. Hall is succeeded as manager of the Johnson Grain Company of Johnson, Neb., by H. V. Swanson of Brock.

Vickers & Salley are succeeded at Liberal, Kan., by the J. H. Salley Company. The company deals in wheat and feeds.

F. W. Falkner will operate the elevator at Bellevue, Kan., which he bought from Charles A. Geiger, as the Falkner Grain Company.

Charles W. Sackett is no longer manager of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Company of Cook, Neb. He is succeeded by Fred E. Effken.

The Cottier Coal & Grain Company which has been operating at Bethany, Neb., has changed its name to the Bethany Coal & Grain Company.

M. L. Robb will retire as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Douglas, Neb., on February 1. He has been in the grain business at Douglas for 26 years.

The elevator and feed plant at South St. Louis, Mo., which was formerly leased by the Feed Marketing Company is again being operated by F. J. Paule.

The elevator, of the Clouse Bros. at Memphis, Neb., has been sold to H. E. Toof of Aurora. Probably the elevator, which is now closed, will be opened later on.

Herbert M. Stanley is the new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Gilliam, Mo. He was formerly with the Farmers Union Mercantile Company at Norborne, Mo.

Capitalized at \$50,000, the Farmers Elevator Company has been incorporated at Eustis, Neb., A. A. Heater is president; E. C. Schroeder, secretary; and Fred Weissert, assistant secretary-treasurer.

The Potts-Small Company of Pawnee City, Neb., has traded its elevator properties to Fred Theis of College View for the latter's 320-acre farm near Lewiston. The elevators are at Pawnee City, Violet, Burchard, and Armour and have a capacity of over 40,000 bushels.

A lease on the Alton Elevator at Kansas City, Mo., has been secured by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc. The elevator has a capacity of 300,000 bushels and is owned by the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The Kaw Grain Company which has been operating the elevator will go out of business.

Plans are being considered by the Chicago & Alton Railroad for building an addition to its elevator in Kansas City, Mo., which will double the

capacity of the 1,000,000-bushel house. If the project is approved by the railroad directorate, the construction work will be started early in the spring.

The Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Carrollton will rebuild the elevator at Palemon (Norborne p. o.), Mo., which burned in August. The capacity of the elevator will be 10,000 bushels.

A workhouse and storage will be erected for the Wabash Railroad in Kansas City, Mo., the elevator to have a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, and to be operated by the Nye-Jenks Grain Company. The Jmaes Stewart & Co., Inc., of Chicago has been awarded the contract to build the elevator.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

The Eagle Roller Mill Company has closed its Morgan, Minn., elevator for the season.

The Farmers Elevator Company at Lansing, Minn., is under the management of T. C. Tortson, who succeeds George Baker.

The Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company operating an elevator at Hampton, Minn., has installed a 10-ton truck scale.

The Commander Elevator Company's business at Smiths Mill, Minn., is under the management of Emil Rosnow of Madison Lake.

The Board of Directors of the Farmers Elevator Company, operating at Jasper, Minn., has decided to renew its charter which expired the last day of December, 1926.

Capitalized at \$15,000, the Coloma Farmers Elevator Company has been incorporated at Coloma, Wis. The incorporators are William Schubert, John Pastau, and William Wacholtz.

Charles W. Peacock of Superior, Wis., has been appointed a member of the Grain and Warehouse Commission of that state for two years, succeeding Mollie H. Widell whose term has expired.

J. K. Wold, W. T. Adams, J. P. Calahan, T. B. Peterson and others are interested in the reorganization of the Farmers Elevator Company to Blooming Prairie, Minn. The company operates on a strictly cash basis.

A large new warehouse has been built to the property of the Maney Bros. Mill & Elevator Company, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn. The added warehouse capacity is from 25 to 35 carloads of feeds. The Maney Bros. company is a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, with W. A. Maney president and treasurer of the firm.

The Stuhr-Seidl Company, grain and feed dealers of Minneapolis, Minn., has bought a grain elevator and malt house of the Gluek Brewing Company. The property has a capacity of 175,000 bushels and has not been used since the Eighteenth Amendment was passed. John H. Pank will manage the elevator using it for storage and general grain elevator purposes.

IOWA

Nieler & Co.'s elevator at Lansing, Iowa, is in the hands of a trustee.

A new elevator has been erected at Wellsburg, Iowa, by Tjaden & Dilley.

F. J. Sullivan is building a 10,000-bushel elevator at Hamburg, Iowa.

The charter of the Somers Elevator Company of Somers, Iowa, has been renewed.

Remodeling has been done to the office of the Farmers Elevator Company of Hardy, Iowa.

Capitalized at \$35,000, the Farmers Grain Company has been incorporated at Belmond, Iowa.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Farmers Elevator Company has been incorporated at Farnhamsville, Iowa.

The elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company of Northwood, Iowa, is to be remodeled in the spring.

The elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Elkhart, Iowa, which burned, is to be rebuilt in the near future.

A Fairbanks-Morse 60-horsepower Diesel oil engine has been installed by Weart & Lysaght Company of Quimby, Iowa.

The lumber stock of the Farmers Elevator Company at Cleghorn, Iowa, has been bought by the Weart & Lysaght Company.

A fanning mill and drier has been installed in the cupola of the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Swea City, Iowa.

L. E. Thunhurst has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Craig, Iowa, and has leased the elevator at Hinton, Iowa.

The articles of incorporation of the Farmers Co-operative Company at Plymouth, Iowa, have been renewed. Its capital stock is \$50,000.

Capitalized at \$20,000, the Co-operative Elevator Company has been incorporated at Wallingford, Iowa. The company will do a general grain, coal, feed, seed and building material business. A. J.

Anderson, W. G. Gordon, M. L. Soeth and Oscar Peterson are interested.

A new 40,000-bushel elevator has been built at Stilson (Britt p. o.), Iowa, for the Stilson Grain Company, replacing the one which burned.

The elevator and warehouse of the Farmers Elevator Company at Masonville, Iowa, has been leased by William Behan and George Vinton.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Grain Company has been incorporated at Manson, Iowa. J. C. W. Hyde is president; C. E. Bole, secretary.

A new air dump has been installed for the Stokeley Grain Company of Woodward, Iowa. The dumping device will handle heavy trucks and wagons and is controlled by air pressure.

The articles of incorporation of the Farmers Elevator Company of Thor, Iowa, have been renewed for a period of 20 years. L. S. Johnson is president and J. C. Lund, secretary.

The Union Grain Company of Union, Iowa, has decided to close down its business at the expiration of its charter. Its property includes two elevators, office building, coal sheds, cribs, etc.

The new elevator and mill of the Woodford, Wheeler Grain Company at Ventura, Iowa, have been completed. It has capacity of 35,000 bushels and is of tile construction. The equipment includes a Unique Mill, crusher, bagger and drives.

The Farmers Elevator of Storm Lake, Iowa, has changed its name to the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company, capitalized at \$50,000. William Gutel is president; P. J. Gaherty, vice-president; A. A. Dierwechter, secretary; A. O. Meinhard, treasurer.

C. H. Hamlin, N. A. Munsinger, and Charles W. Barlow have incorporated at Mason City, Iowa, as the Independent Grain & Fuel Company. The company will handle grain, feed, seeds, fuels. The firm is capitalized at \$20,000. C. H. Hamlin is president.

ILLINOIS

The Farmers Grain Company of Delrey, Ill., is building a new office.

Electricity has been put in the Chester K. West Elevator at Loda, Ill.

Lynn North is no longer with the Farmers Elevator at Cooksville, Ill.

New coal sheds are to be built at Genoa, Ill., by Zellar & Son next spring.

The Blue Ridge Elevator near Mansfield, Ill., has been bought by C. B. Kirk.

Torri Ladd succeeds Arthur Meyer as manager of the elevator at Seaton, Ill.

The Elmer Swanson Elevator at Rantoul, Ill., has been equipped with a rope drive.

A new driveway has been built at the elevator of the Kohler Bros., at Chatsworth, Ill.

The elevator of Werner & Son, Beecher, Ill., has been remodeled and a new coal shed built.

An auto truck dump has been installed in the elevator of V. L. Anderson at Sheridan, Ill.

The Farmers Elevator Company has installed a new auto truck dump at Somonauk, Ill.

A half interest of W. G. Daugherty in the elevator business at Rio, Ill., has been sold by him.

New motors have been bought by the Fisher Farmers Grain & Coal Company of Fisher, Ill.

An addition is to be built to the coal sheds for the Frankfort Grain Company of Frankfort, Ill.

An electric moisture tester has been bought by the Farmers Elevator Company of Reddick, Ill.

A vehicle dump has been installed by the Minooka Grain, Lumber & Supply Company of Minooka, Ill.

A new five-ton Fairbanks Morse Wagon Scale has been bought by the Boughton Bros. of Wellington, Ill.

A new rope drive has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Grain Company of Blackstone, Ill.

To buy stock and grain, a new stock company has been formed at Littleton, Ill. George M. Little is manager.

The elevator of the Sherman Nieman Estate at Bearsdale (Decatur p. o.), Ill., has been leased by Frank Beal.

Gas motors have been replaced by electric motors in the elevator of the Farmers Grain Company of Goodnow, Ill.

The elevator of the Rutland Co-operative Elevator Company at Rutland, Ill., has been repaired. H. Emery is manager.

The size of the engine room of the Farmers Grain, Lumber & Coal Company at Thomasboro, Ill., has been doubled.

A new 15-horsepower Fairbanks Morse Motor has been installed in the elevator of the Belvidere Co-operative Elevator Company of Belvidere, Ill. An

addition has been built to the elevator office. A. J. Barney is manager.

The old elevator of the Carlock Farmers Elevator Company of Carlock, Ill., has been razed. William Ernst is manager.

The elevator of D. Jones & Son of Kinderhook at Shinn (Hull p. o.), Ill., has been remodeled and equipped with a cob burner.

The gasoline engine of the Heidloff Elevator Company at New Canton, Ill., has been replaced with a 25-horsepower motor.

An auto truck dump has been installed in the elevator of Leslie Reel at Congerville, Ill. The office scales have also been overhauled.

An organization is being planned at Birkbeck, Ill., by the farmers of that vicinity to build and operate a co-operative grain elevator.

A modern twin coal pocket with capacity of 600 tons has been erected by M. A. Joshel, dealing in grain, feeds and coal at Geneva, Ill.

Elijah Needham has resigned as manager of the Rushville Farmers Elevator Company of Rushville, Ill., and is succeeded by Ralph Young.

A 20x36 foot addition has been built for the Carter Grain & Lumber Company of Sheridan Junction, Ill., to be used for storing feeds.

A lumber shed has been built for the Co-operative Grain & Supply Company of Serena, Ill. A coal conveyor has been added to the equipment.

D. C. Waddell has resigned his position as assistant at the Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Hillsdale, Ill. W. I. Nicholson succeeds him.

Coal loading apparatus has been installed by the Wyoming Grain Company of Wyoming, Ill. It is operated by a three-horsepower electric motor.

A new coal shed has been built and auto truck dump installed in the elevator of the Perdue Elevator Company of Perdueville (Paxton p. o.), Ill.

C. E. Groves is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Company at Lisbon Center (Newark p. o.), Ill., by S. T. Johnson.

A new storage room for feed is to be built for the Woodford Elevator Company of Woodford (Minonk p. o.), Ill., of which J. A. Simpson, Jr., is operator.

J. W. Banks has transferred the Warner & Guffin Elevator at Paw Paw, Ill., to Byron Rosenkrans. He will sell coal but will not handle grain extensively.

A new roof has been put on the elevator building of H. W. Collwill at Creston, Ill. A new six-ton scale has been bought and will be installed in the spring.

A three-story implement building has been built at Ottawa, Ill., for the Wallace Grain & Supply Company and an addition is to be built to the lumber shed.

The Staley Sales Corporation of Decatur, Ill., has been granted a 99-year charter to handle and sell the grain business of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company.

The R. P. Diederich Elevator at Rochelle, Ill., has been bought by the Royon-Rayne Lumber Company under the charge of Phil W. May. He took possession April 1.

An addition has been built to the elevator of E. H. Kessler & Co., of Cramer, Ill. The company has also leased the plant of the Farmers Elevator Company there.

A new brick office has been built for the B. W. Cunningham Grain Company of Pipe City, Ill., and a new Fairbanks-Morse 10-ton Auto Truck Scale has been installed.

The holdings of the Farmers Elevator & Grain Corporation at Yuton (Bloomington p. o.), Ill., have been bought by the Farmers Grain & Merchandise Company of Bloomington.

Albert Brooks succeeds Charles Westfield as manager of the elevator of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Company at Richardson, Ill. Mr. Westfield retired because of poor health.

General repairing has been done to the elevator plant of the Farmers Grain, Livestock & Coal Association at Deer Creek, Ill., and new spouting installed. E. T. Marshall is manager.

The elevator, office building, scales, etc., of the Farmers Elevator Company of Princeville, Ill., have been sold to R. Cox & Son who will continue the old policies. The farmers company dissolved.

V. C. Brown has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company of Trivoli, Ill. He is succeeded by V. Dykeman, who resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Repartee.

A grain business is to be conducted at Arcola, Ill., by Harrison Hood and his brother Charles. They have bought the Vandalia Elevator and leased the Twiford Elevator and have taken charge.

Wayne Kinnett of Orleans has been appointed manager of the Alexander Co-operative Grain Company of Alexander, Ill. He succeeds M. E. Greenleaf who had held the position for number of years.

The Inland Grain Company of Wing, Ill., has been succeeded by the recently organized Valley Grain

Company. Hubbard Huggins is president; W. H. Potter secretary and treasurer; George Booth, vice-president.

The Lostant Grain Company of Lostant, Ill., is being operated by John McLuckie, formerly manager of the Square Deal Elevator Company Morris, Ill. The elevator has a capacity of 80,000 bushels and has four legs.

The property consisting of two lumber sheds, a 35,000-bushel elevator, twin cement coal pockets, new modern office and several storage houses has been sold by the Oswego Farmers Grain Company of Oswego, Ill., which dissolved, to Ralph Todd of Aurora, for \$20,000. C. A. Hunter has resigned.

EASTERN

Josiah F. Cobb has resigned after 36 years as superintendent of the Grand Trunk Elevator at Portland, Maine. Douglass Hanna succeeds him.

The grain and feed store of Frank Fish at Ithaca, N.Y., has been bought by Merle L. Rogers, formerly of the Tioga Milling & Elevator Company of Waverly.

To deal in grain, flour, etc., F. A. Waldron & Son were incorporated at Portland, Maine. Mary E. Waldron is president and Ralph C. Hayward is treasurer.

An addition is being built to the top of the grain elevator of the Cunningham Grain Company of Malden, Mass., in which additional machinery will be installed for unloading.

The large waterfront warehouse, formerly occupied by W. W. Royer & Co., at Baltimore, Md., has been acquired by the Baltimore Feed & Grain Company. The new location will afford better distributing facilities and an acre of floor space.

Clifford F. Lane is manager of the grain and feed department of the Hecker H-O Company, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y. He has charge of all grain and flour purchases as well as sales of manufactured feeds and by-products.

Jacob P. Schilling has retired as manager of the Coles Grain Company of Middletown, Conn., a position which he had held since the death of Frank A. Coles. He had been with the company for more than 20 years.

The Reading Company, owners of the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has asked to be allowed to guarantee payment of a projected issue of \$3,000,000 in bond for the latter company. The funds are to be used in building a new grain elevator at Port Richmond.

The International Milling Company of Minneapolis has let the contract for its 1,600,000-bushel elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company of Kansas City. Work will be begun at once and will be completed June 10. It will have 30 concrete tanks with interstice bins.

The Mystic Terminal Company, a subsidiary of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has leased the Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Mystic Wharf and other waterfront property at Boston, Mass. All existing rates, rules and regulations will remain the same except that a nominal dockage charge will be made against vessels, which be offset by immediate modernization of the equipment and practices at the wharves.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

The McAshan Grain Company of Houston, Texas, has discontinued the grain business.

A new warehouse is being built at White Deer, Texas, for the Farmers Elevator Company.

The Kennard Grain Company of Cleburne, Texas, has rebuilt its brick warehouse which burned.

T. E. Arnold and Mrs. Robert W. Cox are building a new grain elevator at Muleshoe, Texas.

Louis Zahn has bought the property and business of the Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Fargo, Okla.

C. T. Keen is sales manager for the Hinson-Hockaday Grain Company at its Breckenridge, Texas, property.

The Mobile & Ohio Grain Elevator at Mobile, Ala., is being repaired. It was damaged in the September storm.

A modern elevator, cake house and feed mill are to be built at Boise City, Okla., for the J. P. Patten Company, grain dealers.

The Fort Worth Elevator Company of Fort Worth, Texas, is planning for the erection of an elevator at a cost of \$275,000.

A new grain company has been organized at Amherst, Texas. It will deal in all commodities connected with the grain business.

The plant and business of the Amarillo Feed & Seed Company of Amarillo, Texas, have been bought by the Hardeman-King Company, feed and flour millers of Oklahoma City and McAlester, Okla. Joe Morris is in charge. The company also recently acquired the plant and business of the Enterprise Seed Company of Oklahoma City and John R. Eldridge, who was principal owner of the latter, is manager of the seed department. In taking over

this company, it assumes a lease on the elevator of the Plansifter Milling Company, which is being used as a storage and seed cleaning plant.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Barefield Grain Company of Amarillo, Texas. J. N. Beasley is interested in the new company.

J. A. Barnett and T. Fields are interested in the Barnett-Fields Grain Company which was incorporated at Groom, Texas. The capital stock of the firm is \$20,000.

The John Henry Grain Company has sold three elevators at Rosston, Belva and Quinlan, Okla., to the E. R. Humphrey Grain Company. The company has general offices at Enid, Okla.

C. W. Fourt, N. E. Cole and J. D. Cole have incorporated at Welch, Okla., as the Craig County Grain Company. Its capital stock is \$25,000. All of the men are from Oklahoma City.

Wetsel & Wetsel, Inc., have opened a brokerage office at Harrisonburg, Va., specializing in grain, seed, feed, cottonseed meal, etc., capitalized at \$5,000. A. W. Wetsel is president and treasurer; E. H. Wetsel, secretary.

J. B. Penn & Co. have bought the elevator at Georgetown, Ky., formerly operated and owned by Logan & Haggin. There has been no change in personnel or management of the company. It is known as the Georgetown Elevator.

The Randels-Williams Grain Company which has been operating at Enid Okla., has been dissolved and the two partners will operate independently, Mr. Randels, as the R. M. Randels Grain Company and Mr. Williams as the W. G. Williams Grain Company.

J. E. Ervine & Co., of Houston, Texas, have recently bought the grain elevator and warehouse which they built and operated from 1909 to 1919

and moved their office to the elevator. The firm name has been changed to Ervine & Bishop, but the personnel of the firm remains the same.

The contract for the new 140,000-bushel concrete elevator which the Ardmore Milling Company is to build at Ardmore, Okla., has been let to the Burrell Engineering Company of Chicago. This house will replace the wooden storage which was destroyed by fire in 1926. The new storage unit will have electric power, Monitor Cleaner, and two track sheds, equipped to receive grain from and ship grain to the A. T. & S. F., and the C. R. I. & P. Railroads, as well as having facilities to receive from farm wagons. Primarily, the elevator is for the storage of wheat to supply the mill.

CANADA

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Fuller Grain & Provision Company, Ltd., as Sherbrooke, Que.

A grain elevator, coal storage plant and other facilities to develop the shipping and fish trade at Victoria, B. C., are being planned by the City of Victoria.

A grain elevator of 20,000 bushels' capacity and seed plant, fully equipped to handle seeds and seed corn, has been built at Tillsbury, Ont., by Kelly, Case & Co.

Additional capacity of 500,000 bushels is being built to the elevator of Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd., grain merchants of Winnipeg and Toronto, at Port Arthur, Ont.

The 250,000-bushel elevator of the E. R. Bacon Grain Company at Collingwood, Ont., has been overhauled and the steam plant replaced by a squirrel cage motor. The marine leg now has capacity of 12,000 bushels per hour.

OBITUARY

ARGALL.—E. Argall died at Hatton, N. D. He was at one time manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Hillsboro, N. D.

ARMINGTON.—Arthur Armington died on January 4. He was 82 years old and a well known grain dealer of Natrona and San Jose; later he was at Atlanta. In 1874 the elevator burned; he rebuilt and this house burned in 1882. He sold out in 1883 and moved to Lincoln, Neb. Later he bought the elevator of J. D. Leslie at Elkhart, Ill.

BEAZLEY.—Everett Beazley died on December 15 at Springfield, Mo. Mr. Beazley was secretary-treasurer of the Wood-Beazley Seed Company of that city.

BINGHAM.—E. H. Bingham died, aged 52 years, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was grain buyer for the Penick & Ford Company. Further details are given elsewhere.

BLAIR.—Arthur B. Blair died at Winona, Minn., aged 78 years. He was for years owner and operator of the Winona Seed Company. His widow and son survive him.

BURNS.—Robert Burns died on January 1 at Medicine Hat, Alta. He was a charter member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. He engaged in the grain business for years.

CARDEN.—James L. Carden died on November 23. He was a well known broker on the Chicago Board of Trade.

ENGELER.—William M. Engeler died from cancer. He was a well known grain and seed elevator owner at Montpelier, Ind.

FORBES.—Charles Forbes killed himself. He was formerly proprietor of the Forbes Grain Company of Bagley, Iowa.

HAINES.—Simeon J. Haines died on December 27 from pneumonia. He was for years in the grain and flour business at Petersburg, Ind. He had also been in the milling business with the late John Crow and later in the feed and grain business with W. F. Rodmel. For years he had charge of the grain elevator at Petersburg. His widow and one son survive.

HANNA.—W. A. Hanna died from heart trouble. He had been in the grain and lumber business at Danville, Iowa, for 25 years.

HEIDT.—John Heidt died at Friesland, Wis. where he was a feed dealer and a member of the firm of Rhode & Heidt.

HULL.—M. N. Hull died in November at Morris, Ill., where he formerly operated a grain elevator.

HOWARD.—Frank A. Howard died on December 22 from heart trouble. He was manager of the Kansas City, Mo., office of the Updike Grain Company of Omaha, Neb. Before coming to Kansas

City in 1920 he was general superintendent of the company in Omaha.

JONES.—Z. W. Jones died, aged 61 years, on December 20. He had been in the grain and feed business with his brother, A. J. Jones, at Moundsville, W. Va., for a number of years.

JOHNSON.—Ed Johnson, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Watford City, N. D., died recently near Lambert, Mont., where he was managing an elevator.

JOHNSON.—Omar Johnson died on December 16 aged 60 years at Elberon, Iowa. He had been manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company. His widow, two daughters and one son survive him.

MALLON.—James T. Mallon died recently, aged 65 years. He was for more than 25 years a leading member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, operating in that market as J. T. Mallon & Son. He was also associated with Henry Rang & Co. and the La Budde Feed & Grain Company. He entered the grain business at 15 years of age, going to work for his father in the firm of Mallon & Phelan. He was secretary of the Rialto Elevator Company for 18 years. At one time he was associated with the Cargill Grain Company.

MANNING.—Joseph J. Manning of New York City died recently. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

MASON.—A. O. Mason died, aged 75 years, at San Antonio, Texas, from pneumonia after an illness of three days. He was for years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and a resident of Highland Park, a suburb of Chicago. He entered the grain business in Milwaukee when he was 21 years old. In 1882 he became a member of the Board. In 1922 he retired as treasurer of the Nye-Jenks Grain Company after 30 years association with that company. He retained his connection with the Washburn-Crosby Company, whose Chicago buyer he was for years. His widow and four children survive.

PAINE.—Robert S. Paine died aged 78 years. He was for 50 years a dealer in grain and hay at Boston, Mass. He lived at Somerville, Mass.

PARADIS.—J. F. Paradis died, aged 76 years. He was formerly a foreman in the Pioneer Steel Elevator, Minneapolis, Minn. His widow and three children survive him.

PENDLETON.—J. Henry Pendleton died at Havana, Kan. He was a prominent merchant, livestock and grain dealer.

RATH.—M. H. Rath, president of the Farmers Elevator & Commission Company, Minneapolis, Minn., died suddenly.

RICHMOND.—Manley G. Richmond died in an automobile accident, aged 70 years. He was presi-

dent of the Shaw & Richmond Produce Company of St. Louis and in 1906 had been president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchanges.

ROWAN.—James Rowan died in December. He was for years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

SCHUTT.—William Schutt died, aged 99 years. He was for 45 years connected with the New York Produce Exchange. He had been in active business until he was 80 years old. Two daughters, four grandchildren and three great grandchildren survive him.

SNYDER.—George H. Snyder died on December 30, aged 66 years. He was formerly vice-president and general manager of the Metzger Seed & Oil Company of Toledo, Ohio. He retired three years ago and since then had been living at Goshen, Ind.

TANNER.—C. Glen Tanner died on December 8, aged 54 years. He was one of the officers of the North Aurora Elevator Company of North Aurora, Ill.

TEMPLETON.—On December 23, John C. Templeton, secretary of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Association, died at Great Falls, Mont. He had

entered the grain business a young man at Greenville, Pa. Later he went to Minneapolis and for some time was sales manager and vice-president of the H. H. King Flour Mills Company. He was 66 years old.

TAYLOR.—H. Taylor died in Chicago, Ill., aged 67 years. He was formerly a member of S. B. Chapin & Co., and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

WHITE.—E. B. White died on December 17. He was formerly in the grain business at Baltimore, Md., but lately had lived at Leesburg, Va.

WHITT.—William B. Whitt of Ashland, Ky., committed suicide on December 19. He was general manager and vice-president of the Kitchen-Whitt Company, large grain dealers and wholesale grocers there. He had been in ill health for some time.

WILKENS.—Werner Wilkens died at Fort Worth, Texas. He was a grain dealer there, but before going to Fort Worth had been associated with the Liberty Flour Mills Company of San Antonio.

WINTER.—W. G. Winter died from heart trouble, aged 64 years. He was a well known flour and feed merchant of Webster City, Iowa.

A two-story addition with basement will house a full line of milling machinery.

A feed grinding department has been added to the elevator of the Harpster Grain Company of Harpster, Ohio. A 24-inch mill will be installed.

A new feed grinder has been installed by the Klemme Co-operative Grain Company of Klemme, Iowa. A 40-horsepower motor furnishes the power.

The Barber Feed Company has been incorporated at La Feria, Texas, capitalized at \$30,000. C. E. Barber, W. S. Brock and C. C. Buck are interested.

A wholesale and retail feed business is to be conducted by F. P. Cornforth and W. C. Pettigrew, owners of the Cornforth Grain Company of Waco, Texas.

The interest of O. F. Everett in the Columbia Feed Company at Colville, Wash., has been bought by W. J. Wilson, who is now associated with J. O. Morris in the firm.

A hammer feed mill has been installed by the Wyoming Feed & Seed Company of Wyoming, Minn. A general custom and retail feed business will be conducted by it.

A branch store has been opened at Harper, Wash., by England & Petersen, feed dealers of Vason Island, Port Orchard. Charles England, a brother of one of the partners, is in charge.

The belt driven hammer mill of the Farmers Grain Company of McCallsburg, Iowa, has been replaced with a similar mill driven by a 50-horsepower direct connected electric motor.

An interest in the J. Henry Clusman Company, Baltimore, Md., feed merchants, is now held by Joseph S. Hudgins, who retired recently from the grain and feed business on his own account.

The business and stock of the Sierra Madre Feed & Fuel Company at Sierra Madre, Calif., has been bought by W. C. Poehler and combined with the business of the Poehler Feed & Fuel Company.

An initial quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share in 1927 has been declared by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Linseed Company of Minneapolis, Minn. This will bring the annual dividend basis to \$3 per share.

Floor space amounting to 40,000 square feet has been leased by the Baltimore Feed & Seed Company of Baltimore, Md., in which it will install additional equipment increasing its capacity. P. A. Bixler is treasurer.

The Hunting Elevator Company at Adams, Minn., J. S. Schaefer manager, has installed an attrition mill with double head motors of 50-horsepower, also a corn cracker and grader and batch mixer. In addition to grain and coal, the company handles commercial feeds.

A new retail feed department has been opened at Fond du Lac, Wis., by Don R. Mihills, president and manager of the National Food Company of Fond du Lac. The building is two stories high, 90 feet long and 108 feet deep and adjoins the old Henry Bros.' flour warehouse, which the company bought, giving it total storage capacity of 20 cars.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

A feed store has been opened at Slater, Mo., by Hillen & Parks.

A feed and seed store has been opened at Bell, Calif., by E. L. June.

A feed grinder has been installed by the Chase Grain Company of Meadows, Ill.

A new feed plant is in operation at Oxnard, Calif., for the Huffine Grain Company.

Business has been started by the Wilson Grocery & Feed Company at Somerset, Ky.

The Detjen Grain Company of New Knoxville, Ohio, has installed a new feed grinder.

Maurice H. Gifford has taken over the Lindsay Feed & Fuel Company of Lindsay, Calif.

The elevator of Walter Faser at Brooklyn, Iowa, has been equipped with a feed grinding unit.

The Aurora Farmers Elevator Company of Aurora, Neb., has installed a large attrition mill.

Feeds and fertilizer, in addition to fuel, are now handled by J. S. West & Co., of Modesto, Calif.

A feed grinder is being installed in the elevator at Exira, Iowa, which H. Bornholdt is remodeling.

The W. T. Eady retail grocery and feed business at Frederick, Okla., has been sold to W. W. Ard.

R. E. Brooks of Plant City, Fla., has made arrangements for opening a feed store at Dade City, Fla.

Business has been started by the Peabody Feed Company of Peabody, Kan. W. H. Hines is manager.

A hammer mill feed grinder has been installed by the Essex Mill & Elevator Company of Essex, Iowa.

A general feed store has been opened at Los Alamitos, Calif., by J. P. Flaming of Long Beach, Calif.

The elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company of Ocheyedan, Iowa, has been equipped with an attrition mill.

A new storage room for feed has been built for the Woodford Elevator Company of Woodford (Minonk p. o.), Ill.

A feed mill has been bought by T. J. Lane and his son, Edward, of Cedar Rapids, to be installed at Brandon, Iowa.

A new brick and stone building has been built for Mize & Sons' feed store at Cisco, Texas. It will be 65x100 feet.

Mill machinery with which to grind feed and meal has been installed by the Chase Grain Company of St. Joseph, Ill.

The Spies Feed business at Litchfield, Ill., has been taken over by Wm. Riggan who has leased the N. Spies Store.

A 50-horsepower motor has been installed for the feed mill of the Monroeville Equity Union Exchange, Monroeville, Ind.

McGuire & Owen operating a partnership conducting a feed and produce business at Auxvasse, Mo., have been dissolved.

A feed store has been opened at Harrison, Ark., by M. P. Nix. He has associated with him as manager, A. W. Cralle, formerly with the Middleton Feed Company.

The interest of Frank Amsberry in the firm of Amsberry & Luther at Broken Bow, Neb., has been

sold by him and the business will be conducted hereafter as Kindness & Luther. They will carry a full line of feeds, flour, salt, etc.

A new feed shed has been built for William Porter at Momenie, Ill. The corn crib will be torn down and rebuilt next spring.

Farmers Co-operative Company of Cumberland, Iowa, has installed machinery for a feed mill. It will be operated by electricity.

A half of the interest held by F. P. Butler of Lamar, Mo., in the feed business at Lamar, Mo., has been sold by him to E. Rutherford.

The feed and supply business, formerly operated by L. A. Smith at Clarence, Mo., has been bought by Sam Hutcheson and F. C. Bond.

A full line of feeds, hay and seeds is now handled by the North Long Beach Feed Company of Long Beach, Calif. G. T. Gipson is owner.

Jonathan Havens of Washington, D. C., has retired from active business. He was for years a member of the National Hay Association.

H. S. Button is now manager of the hay department of Van Wie & Moorhead of Chicago. He has been in the hay business for a number of years.

A new building to be used for salesroom with storage room for hay and grain has been built at Inglewood, Calif., for the Gaume Feed Company.

FIRES—CASUALTIES

Galveston, Texas.—Fire damaged slightly the Oleander Feed Store.

Baltimore, Md.—Fire damaged the grain and feed store of Z. F. Joesting.

Emporia, Kan.—Fire destroyed the Hamilton Elevator owned by John Beal.

Auburn, Ind.—The feed store conducted by R. C. Frotz was destroyed by fire.

St. Charles, Mo.—Fire damaged the feed store operated by Elmer Luetkemair.

Hartley, Iowa.—The elevator of the Pavik Elevator Company was damaged by fire.

Dunkirk, Ind.—A small loss was sustained by Anderson & Morgan on December 15.

Ionia, Mich.—The M. V. Stuart Elevator was damaged by fire with a loss of \$30,000.

Beldenville, Wis.—The elevator of H. O. Junkman at this place was damaged by fire.

Opolis, Kan.—Fire damaged with loss of \$8,000, the E. Johnson Elevator with contents.

Fairburn, S. D.—A warehouse of Edwards & Nolan was destroyed by fire on December 11.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Fire damaged the plant of the Sioux City Seed Company. The loss was slight.

Ingersoll, Okla.—The Choctaw Grain Company sustained a total loss to its elevator on December 18.

Bushton, Ill.—Fire destroyed the large seed warehouse of H. Z. O'Hair. The loss was \$40,000. The

building was a three-story structure and was filled with seeds, including 4,000 bushels broom corn seed.

Hilton (McPherson p. o.), Kan.—Fire destroyed the engine room and office of the Farmers Co-operative Association.

Satanta, Kan.—The office of the Farmers Elevator & Merchandise Company was destroyed by fire on December 17.

Toppenish, Wash.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator of D. T. Ham. The loss amounted to \$15,000; there was no insurance.

Ruby (Milford p. o.), Neb.—On December 30 the Farmers Elevator Company suffered a severe loss to its elevator and stock.

Corona, S. D.—Fire destroyed the elevator of T. H. Holland on December 28. An overheated office stove caused the fire.

Ferney, S. D.—The office of the Ferney Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company was slightly damaged by fire on December 29.

Oxford, Mass.—Fire destroyed the warehouse of the Garland Grain Company in December. The property was rebuilt immediately.

Louisville, Ky.—Fire caused damage to Korthage & Sons, feed and seed dealers. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Boston, Mass.—On December 8 the fire destroyed the office and warehouse of Lord & Webster, wholesale flour, grain and hay dealers. The loss to

building and contents was \$20,000. Harry Hamilton, senior member of the firm, was overcome by smoke during the fire, but recovered.

Milford, Iowa.—Fire damaged the South Elevator of K. S. Meyers. The principal loss was damage by water to 15,000 bushels grain in the elevator.

Holloway, Minn.—The elevator of the Holloway Co-operative Farmers Elevator Company was destroyed by fire on December 14. The implement warehouse was saved.

Chambersburg, Pa.—The garage and motor shed of the Chambersburg Grain Company were destroyed by fire on December 27. The fire was checked before it could reach the grain storage buildings.

Holly, Colo.—The elevator here owned by A. N. Smith was destroyed by fire. About 5,000 bushels grain were stored in the elevator at the time of the fire. Insurance amounting to \$10,000 was carried on the building and contents.

Raub, Ind.—Fire caused it is believed by hot bearing totally destroyed the elevator of Harry E. Gar-

rison on December 14. Considerable grain also burned. The loss is practically covered by insurance.

Mt. Auburn, Ill.—Fire which presumably started from a blow torch used in heating the engine was cause of a small loss to the engine house of Hight & Cline on December 16.

Gilcrest, Colo.—The elevator of W. F. Hines was destroyed by fire on December 12. Stock stored in the plant and belonging to the Farr Produce Company was severely damaged.

Fort William, Ont.—On December 17 the workhouse of the N. M. Paterson Elevator "O" burned. The concrete tanks and the grain contained in them were not injured by the fire. The loss was \$225,000. The building was insured for \$150,000.

Penfield, Ill.—The main elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company near here was destroyed by fire on December 15. O. M. Kronmeyer was manager. There were 7,000 bushels of grain and 150 pounds of coal in the building at the time. The loss is practically covered by insurance.

variety, has come into prominence and has proved itself fully as hardy as Grimm, according to Professor L. A. Dalton at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

When Grimm was considered the only good variety to plant, the farmers had to pay high prices, and, frequently, they resorted to common Alfalfa as a substitute. The common Alfalfa, however, came from many sources where the climate was mild and therefore the seed was unadapted to our severe winters.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS

The Seed Testing Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the Federal Seed Act:

Kind of Seed.	December		July 1, 1926 to Dec. 31, 1925	July 1, 1925 to Dec. 31, 1924
	1926	1925	Pounds	Pounds
Alfalfa .....(1)*	568,100	781,800	1,582,900	1,438,600
Awnless brome grass .....	.....	1,000	.....	11,000
Canada bluegrass	152,200	16,600	283,300	65,200
Alsike clover	327,700	1,300,400	493,100	5,816,000
Crimson clover .....	.....	141,200	2,385,000	4,562,000
Red clover ....(2)**	1,744,800	4,110,800	2,111,300	4,498,100
White clover	93,300	242,100	511,500	763,100
Clover mixtures	1,800	4,300	1,800	50,700
Meadow fescue	4,700	.....	12,600	.....
Grass mixtures .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Footail millet .....	.....	.....	.....	95,400
Orchard grass	56,000	21,700	260,300	82,900
Rape	1,485,100	859,900	4,670,500	4,099,900
English ryegrass (4)	224,500	535,200	721,800	1,541,100
Italian ryegrass	23,400	380,200	732,900	1,163,800
Hairy vetch	48,400	114,400	1,028,000	2,124,100
Spring vetch	76,200	21,800	96,000	359,600

The Seed Testing Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds not subject to the Federal Seed Act:

Kind of Seed.	December		July 1, 1926 to Dec. 31, 1925	July 1, 1925 to Dec. 31, 1924
	1926	1925	Pounds	Pounds
Bentgrass	111,400	105,600	236,700	195,700
Biennial white-flowered sweet clover	569,600	812,800	1,547,300	1,178,900
Biennial yellow-flowered sweet clover	51,000	.....	105,400	76,900
Canary grass .....	.....	.....	1,100	.....
Carpet grass .....	.....	.....	.....	5,700
Crested dog's-tail	2,400	8,000	5,200	24,300
Chewings fescue	131,000	54,600	652,700	452,500
Other fescues	19,900	113,500	198,000	696,700
Coltsfoot grass .....	.....	.....	.....	80,500
Hair grass .....	.....	2,200	.....	2,200
Lawn grass mixture .....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Redtop .....	.....	.....	2,200	.....
Rescue grass .....	.....	.....	.....	3,100
Rhodes grass .....	.....	.....	.....	12,000
Rough-stalked meadow grass	34,400	7,100	70,900	46,100
Velvet grass .....	.....	.....	5,700	5,900
Wood meadow grass	6,300	12,300	6,300	26,800

(1) All from Canada.

(2) All from France, except 5,300 pounds from Canada.

(3) 781,600 pounds from Japan; 692,600 pounds from Holland; 10,900 pounds from Germany.

(4) 156,800 pounds from Ireland; 44,600 pounds from Scotland; 11,800 pounds from England; 11,300 pounds from New Zealand.

* 262,600 pounds Alfalfa seed to be permitted entry after staining—not included.

** 1,632,600 pounds Red Clover seed to be permitted entry after staining—not included.

FIELD SEEDS

(Continued from Page 446)

tone is again rather heavy at this writing. Arrivals for the month were 12,390 bags, compared with about 9,300 for the preceding month. In spite of this increase, however, the total since the beginning of the season is only about 24,900 bags, compared with over 42,000 bags for the same period last year.

Crimson Clover has been dull, but a slightly firmer undertone has developed, the basis for 100-pound lots now being 11½ cents, against 11 cents a month ago. There were no arrivals from abroad, against 575 in November.

White Clover was dull early in the month, but still quoted nominally at 33 cents for 100-pound lots. Later the tone became easier and the current nominal quotation is 32½ cents. This was partly owing to an easier tendency abroad, sales of 97 per cent seed being reported at 25 cents c.i.f., compared with a previous range of 27@28 cents c.i.f. Arrivals from abroad were 235 bags, or about the same as for the preceding period.

Timothy was firmer earlier in the month, as the slow export demand was more than offset by a fair foreign business. Hence the local basis for 100-pound lots advanced to 7¼ cents. Later the foreign demand also became extremely slow and the local basis was lowered to 6¾ cents. Exports for the month were about 10,850 bags, compared with 6,420 during November.

Redtop was in poor demand from both domestic and foreign buyers throughout the month and the spot basis for 100-pound lots is now 25 cents, or ½ cent less than a month ago. Exports for the month were 510 bags, against 210 in November.

Kentucky Bluegrass enjoyed a brief flurry of fair foreign buying during the middle of the period, but subsequently both domestic and foreign demand were decidedly slow. Still, last month's nominal quotation of 21¼ cents for 100-pound lots remains in force. Exports for the month were 1,630 bags, compared with 1,770 during November.

Alsike was in better demand early in the month, buyers showing more eagerness to anticipate future requirements owing to the disappointing out-turn of the Canadian crop and the high prices ruling for other varieties. Hence the spot basis for 100-pound lots has been advanced 1 cent, or to 35½ cents.

LITTLE MOVEMENT IN RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER

During the two weeks ending December 21, there was little change in either price or movement of Red and Alsike Clover seed, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Less movement took place during this period than during the preceding two weeks. Red Clover prices continued to make some advance but Alsike remained at about the same average price.

Red Clover seed tended to move at about the same rate as during the two preceding weeks and up to that date nearly 70 per cent of the crop had left the hands of growers. Movement during this period was most active in northern Indiana, northeastern Wisconsin and southeastern Iowa. Growers as a whole were not selling freely and in some districts were expected to hold their seed for spring planting and for sale to other growers.

Imports of Red Clover seed July 1 to December 15 amounted to 1,115,500 pounds compared with 2,343,500 in 1925. During the first 15 days of December 749,000 pounds were permitted entry com-

pared with 1,956,200 last year. During the week ending December 18, 855,800 pounds were received from France at one Atlantic port, subject to the seed importation act, compared with 48,400 pounds during the corresponding week last year.

CANADA GROWS AS SEED PRODUCER

Canada has increased its yield of seeds eligible for registration and grade extra No. 1, during the year 1926. Estimates issued by the Canadian Seed Growers Association, Ottawa, whose membership also has been increased considerably the past year, for the production of registered and extra No. 1 seed are:

	Acreages	Estimated Yields
Wheat	19,810	479,649 bushels
Oats	5,686	283,973 bushels
Barley	2,688	107,170 bushels
Peas	69	2,020 bushels
Lye	14	20 bushels
Alfalfa	2,809	259,161 bushels
Sweet clover	172	27,150 bushels
Flax	348	3,605 bushels
Soy beans	22	580 bushels
Corn	298	13,595 bushels

The secretary of the association states that there was a strong inquiry for seed in December due to the fact that there is a prospective general shortage of good quality seed grain, corn and peas in Canada. A detailed report giving names and addresses of growers, quantity of seed for sale, etc., may be had by writing to the secretary of the association at Ottawa, Que.

THE SEED SITUATION AT TOLEDO

By S. H. BENDER

Clover seed has shown strength all month and the demand for cash and futures brisk. Removal of hedges and a good class of investment buying helped prices considerably. Sales made as hedges against purchases of foreign seed were easily absorbed. Deliveries were liberal on December contracts and are believed to have gone into strong hands. Some deliveries have also been made on January contracts. Many of those who have accepted delivery will hold the seed for spring trade. Now that the new year has arrived, more activity is expected among dealers who are making plans for the spring trade. Imports so far are way below last year in this market and looks as if more seed must come over to offset our shortage. This condition is reflected in prices which are about \$3 a bushel higher than a year ago. Our high prices are attractive but the European continent has been offering even higher for the Red Clover over there. It is possible that some of the seed already on the way here may be returned before the duty is paid and the seed stained. The French seed being received here is of excellent quality and has easily passed the exchange and Government purity tests. At the wide discount under the small domestic offerings it should prove very attractive to buyers in this country. Late advices from over there state their stocks are getting low and the offerings are very light with excellent demand. They anticipate their market will work higher soon. Receipts and shipments are moderate here. Alsike and Timothy remain firm here with trade light and stocks of good quality rather small.

HARDY SEED FROM DOMINION

For many years it was thought that Grimm was the hardest known variety of Alfalfa and, for that reason, was most desirable for this region, but recently Ontario Variegated, although not a new

STATE SEED CLAIM DECIDED FOR DEFENDANT

Suit was brought by the State of Minnesota against Charles Bucholz to recover on a promissory note for the price of seed wheat furnished him in 1920, by the state board of relief.

Mr. Bucholz said that grain was represented to be free from foul seeds, but it contained so much quack grass and noxious seeds that it was worthless.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota in November 1926, handed down a decision in favor of the defendant saying in part:

"The legislature in providing property by the state may declare that they shall be subject to the doctrine of caveat emptor. It may put all the hazard, even of flagrant misrepresentation, on the buyer, but in this case it has not done so. In the absence of some such special restriction, it is the rule that, when the state becomes a litigant against an individual, it cannot deny its adversary any defense which would be open to him were his opponent another individual citizen instead of the state itself."

SWEET CLOVER MOVEMENT FASTER IN UNITED STATES

The movement of Sweet Clover seed from the hands of growers was faster during the four weeks ending December 28 than during the preceding month, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Up to that date 80-85 per cent had moved compared with 75 per cent a month ago and 70 per cent two months ago.

Movement during this period was most rapid in western South Dakota, northern Illinois, southeastern South Dakota, southeastern Kansas, and northern Wyoming. In the heaviest producing district

of the Dakotas and Minnesota approximately 85 per cent had moved up to December 28. Total movement to date was heaviest in western South Dakota, southeastern South Dakota, northwestern Minnesota, northern Wyoming, and Utah, where 85-90 per cent had moved. Movement was slowed in southwestern Kansas, southeastern Nebraska, and southern Minnesota, where 75-80 per cent had left the farms.

Prices paid to growers advanced about 10 cents per 100 pounds during the four-week period. On December 28 prices in 17 states and districts averaged \$9.35 per 100 pounds, basis clean, compared with \$9.25 a month ago, \$9.10 on November 2, and \$8.40 on October 5. In the main producing section of Minnesota and the Dakotas, the average price was \$9 or the same as on November 30, compared with \$9.30 on November 2, and \$8.70 on October 5.

Imports of White Sweet Clover during December amounted to 569,600 pounds compared with 812,800 a year ago. For the period July 1-December 31, 1,547,300 pounds was imported compared with 1,178,900 in 1925, 1,572,300 in 1924, and 1,667,800 in 1923, during the same period.

SEEDS IN THE BADGER STATE

By C. O. SKINROOD

The big point in the Milwaukee seed trade for January is the decisive scarcity of good seed corn. Some of the dealers here think the situation will be more critical even than a year ago when anxiety prevailed for months as to whether farmers would be able to get their necessary supplies of seed corn.

Dealers declare that there will be enough seed corn such as it is, but there is already a genuine famine in the high tested corn, with fine germinating qualities. Seed handlers are under the necessity of still further drying out the seed, in many cases, thus adding materially to the cost, according to the Milwaukee seedsmen.

Seed corn is selling in Milwaukee from \$2.25 to \$3 and some fine lots up to \$4. The local seedsmen are trying as far as possible to get Wisconsin corn to fill their orders, but it is certain that the state supply will be deficient. Hence, the stocks are being replenished from the Dakotas and from Nebraska, it being found that seed from these western states also does well in the northwestern territory.

Seedsmen here ascribe the scarcity of good seed corn entirely to the heavy and continued fall rains. The corn was so loaded with moisture, they say, that it was almost impossible to dry it out unless special facilities had been arranged. The ordinary method of curing the corn proved to be deficient and unsatisfactory.

There is not much change in the market for Red Clover seed. Trade is quiet in the Milwaukee market but prices are very firmly held. In fact the supply is light and the demand has been of great enough volume to send the price up for this season at least \$4 to \$5 per hundredweight higher than a year ago. Another factor in the Red Clover market is the apparent ban on foreign seeds which is making greater and greater headway in all parts of the Northwest. This has helped to switch the demand over to the domestic seed and thus has helped to make for a very high level of prices.

The trade in Timothy seed is dull with apparently not much call in sight for this class of seed either now or later in the season. On the other hand, Milwaukee seed handlers say the export demand for Timothy seed has been exceptionally large and this has helped to clean up all surplus supplies on the market. This has helped also to prevent any further declines in prices after the slump in values earlier in the season.

The seed trade of Wisconsin is turning strongly to Alsike this year, according to dealers. In fact this seed has had a remarkable growth in popularity. The market is very firm, the crop proved to be rather small and the current range of prices is about \$12 above last year. No other class of seed is so much higher than a year ago as Alsike. There is not much left of this seed in sight, in fact the crop is virtually cleaned up and hence predictions are made for a further advance before the winter season of buying is fully over.

The Alfalfa market is also very firm with gains of from 50 cents to \$1 per hundredweight in the last 30 days, according to local seedsmen. On the other hand, there appears to be plenty of seed to meet all needs and the advance is based more on the comparatively low prices of Alfalfa than on other crop factors.

The Sweet Clover market is also very firm in Milwaukee with gains of 50 cents to \$1 per hundredweight in the last 30 days. Dealers point out that supplies of this seed seems to be cleaned up very largely and that there is no more available. This seed ranks with Alfalfa in popularity in Wisconsin, buyers asking for it in all sections of the state.

The White Clover market is very dull although prices have not gone down noticeably. This seed follows the generally firm trend in prices of all seeds.

Seed growers of Wisconsin will write another chapter in the seed history of the state when they

assemble for the silver jubilee meeting of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison on February 3.

This has become one of the most important annual grain and seed exhibitions in the state. More than 1,100 samples were shown last year in the session at Menominee.

Nineteen trophies are offered to sweepstake winners most of which must be won three times to become the permanent property of the individual. The prizes will be distributed through 56 classes of all the common grains and forage crops.

Among the speakers will be Prof. R. A. Moore, who has served as secretary of the association since it was started and A. J. Meyer, now of the University of Missouri, who served as the first president of the Association. Fred Zimmerman, recently chosen governor of the state, will also speak at the show.

NEW SEED TRADEMARKS

The following new seed trademarks were recently published in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office: "Makes Your Place Look Like Home." Field seeds, grass seed mixtures, and lawn grass seed mixtures. The Atlantic Seed Com-

THE ATLANTIC SEED CO., Inc.

**MAKES
YOUR
PLACE
LOOK
LIKE
HOME**

pany, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed August 23, 1926. Ser. No. 236,299. Published December 28, 1926. "The Atlantic Seed Co., Inc." field seeds, grass seed mixtures and lawn grass seed mixtures. The Atlantic Seed Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed August 28, 1926. Serial No. 236,590. Published and registered December 28, 1926. (Not subject to opposition.)

SOUTH DAKOTA ALFALFA-CLOVER SPECIAL

By the time this paper has gone to press, the South Dakota Alfalfa-Clover Train, which will tour 70 South Dakota towns before it is through, has already been on the road for five days. On January 10, the train started from Brookings with plans to visit all parts of eastern South Dakota. The train is being run under the auspices of the Crop Improvement Association, of which Hugh Nash of Redfield is president. Other co-operating organizations are the Dakota Farmer, Aberdeen; South Dakota State College; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, over which the train will operate; the International Harvester Company, and state department of agriculture.

A. E. Anderson, director of the extension service of State College, is in charge of the program to be offered in each town.

CLOVER SEED WEAK

In their letter for the week ending October 9, Southworth & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, say:

Clover seed ruled weak and lower again this week, the decline being in the deferred futures. Fair demand on the scale down. Some short covering and fresh investment buying. October increased its premium over distant futures. Offerings light. Open interest not large. Old prime strong and sharply higher on good spot demand. Receipts this week 89 bags, season to date 1401. Shipments this week, 303 bags, season to date 1952.

October usually stages the real Clover "movie." The largest October receipts of recent years were 16,492 bags in 1916. Last year, which was an unusually small crop, they were only 1,536 bags.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report states we have had the rainiest season in years experienced by a number of important

Red Clover seed producing districts, which has delayed threshing considerably and doubtless has resulted in material losses in the quantity and quality of seed produced. They estimate that less than 15 per cent of the Red Clover and about 60 per cent of Alsike had left growers' hands by the end of September.

SEED THEFT CASE SETTLED

After lengthy deliberation a jury in the district court at Iowa City, Iowa, has returned a verdict of guilty for George Lorence, of Solon, Iowa, accused of stealing a quantity of Clover seed. The jury fixed the value of the seed at \$96, making Lorence's offense grand larceny.

LESPEDeza SEED MOVES SLOWLY

Approximately 25 per cent of the lespedeza seed crop had left growers' hands up to December 28, compared with 30 per cent last year and 50 per cent the year before on corresponding dates. The United States Department of Agriculture found growers were not free sellers nor dealers active buyers during the four weeks ending December 28.

Movement during this period was most active in southwestern Mississippi and northern Alabama, where approximately 45 per cent of the crop had left the farms, compared with 5-15 per cent in the other districts. Movement was slowest in northern Mississippi and southern Louisiana.

Prices paid to growers ranged \$6-\$10 per 100 pounds, basis clean, compared with \$8-\$12 a month ago and \$11-\$16 a year ago. Prices averaged \$7.60 compared with \$9.10 a month ago and \$12.85 a year ago.

Late reports of better quality confirm those received earlier. Apparently the growing season was longer and more favorable for maturing a better quality of seed than last year.

TESTING VIABILITY OF SEED

Experiments are now being conducted by the McManis College of Electronic Medicine of Kirksville, Mo., which if they prove successful will be of inestimable help to seed dealers and farmers in testing the viability of seeds. The college is experimenting with vibratory machines to measure the vitality of unspouted seed without resorting to the lengthy and sometimes inaccurate method now used by planting and growing representative samples.

Seed experiments have been conducted by Dr. Lulu F. McManis and Dr. D. E. Pearl for the past year and now the experiments are being conducted with wheat, corn and oats. They are conducted with the aid of the Abrams diagnostic machine, originally developed to measure the vibration given off of diseased tissue in humans.

In one test a group of bean seeds were sealed in individual envelopes. The envelopes were shuffled about. The beans, still in their envelopes, were

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**SELL
Seed
of known
Quality**

Alfalfa, sweet clover, timothy and other standard grasses and legumes.

CARLOTS OR LESS

M Brand Seeds are selected for quality, tested for purity and germination, and of known origin.

F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
ST. LOUIS MO.

SEEDS BETTER SEEDS; BETTER CROPS
PRUNTY SEED & GRAIN CO.
9 South Main St. SAINT LOUIS

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tested and their units of vitality measured and written on the envelopes. The seeds were then turned over to the C. C. Thompson greenhouse at Kirksville, where they were planted. Precautions were taken to see that the growing conditions were equal.

The seed measuring 24 units of vitality developed to a greater degree than any of the others which measured down to 14 units. None of the seeds measuring less than 20 units came up. This and other tests showed that 90 per cent of the bean seeds measuring less than 20 units of vitality did not sprout while 90 per cent of the seeds measuring more than 20 units of vitality developed.

The research staff of the college is trying to develop what is hoped to be a radio screening device to enable testing of a bushel or more at a time. Should such a device be evolved the loss of time and inaccuracy involved in the present method of testing viability of seeds will be obviated.

NEW ZEALAND MODIFIES SEED RESTRICTIONS

The seed restrictions placed by New Zealand upon importations of seed, plant, etc., have been modified so that it is now permissible under certain conditions to ship flower, vegetable, grass, Clover and tree seeds, but not oats, barley, maize, wheat or other grain.

A certificate signed by the consignor is required where seeds shipped were grown in states other than California or Texas; if grown in these two states, a certificate is required which shows the state of origin and also certification that the seeds were not harvested prior to April 1, 1926. Seed harvested prior to that date in those two states are not allowed entry in New Zealand.

NEW SEED HOUSE OPENS

By W. B. CARLETON

The new seed and feed warehouse and salesrooms of the J. A. McCarty Seed Company of Evansville, Ind., have been completed and the company now is operating from the new building. The buildings cover nearly one-half block on Ohio Street from First Avenue to Second Avenue. The facilities offered by the new plant, which represents a combination of departments in the interest of agricultural development, particularly stresses closer contact between producer and consumer.

The new home opened on Tuesday, January 4, with a complete line of seeds and feeds, besides the specialized products of the concern. The new building at First Avenue and Ohio Street, is a one-story brick structure with a frontage of 85 feet on First Avenue and 50 feet on Ohio Street. The display window frontage affords attractive representation of merchandise. The interior affords a large lightsome salesroom. Adjoining this building are ample warehouse departments, giving the company about 35,000 square feet of operating space.

The enterprise is under the management of J. A.

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Miscellaneous Notices

SCALE TICKETS and PRINTING AT LOW PRICES

Howe, Fairbanks or Richardson Registering Scale Tickets, with or without carbon duplicate. Letter Heads, Statements, Envelopes. Anything you want in the printing line.

BENTON REVIEW SHOP, FOWLER, INDIANA

FOR SALE

Jersey Black Giant Cockerels from extra large matings. MRS. CHAS. BRANTNER, R. 5, Polo, Ill.

WANTED

Position as manager of grain elevator. Twelve years' experience in grain and coal business, both buying and selling, also bookkeeping. SIMON LARK, Pithian, Ill.

FOR SALE

Established seed and feed business well located in one of the best towns in the South. Owner retiring. DIXIE SEED & FEED COMPANY, Rock Hill, S. C.

WANTED

Representative to sell a well known attrition mill in Wisconsin. WISCONSIN, Box 12, care AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Walker Bin Company's Seed Fixtures. Sixteen sections. CENTRAL SEED COMPANY, Shawnee, Okla.

FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS

Mixed cars of flour and mill feeds in 100-pound sacks are our specialties. Would like to send you a trial order to convince you of the superiority of our products. ANSTED & BURK CO., Springfield, Ohio.

FEED MILLS AND ELEVATORS

I plan, build, remodel, inspect, and appraise elevators and feed mills. Expert of feed and flour formulas. Finest references; reasonable charges. Consult me now for plant efficiency. Why guess? Get an experienced engineer with lifetime practice. My "Book of Formulas" has 40 warranted recipes for \$2.50 postpaid.

Big profit in feed mixing and grinding Graham, wholewheat and other flours. C. E. OLIVER, Warsaw, Ind.

For Sale

ELEVATORS AND MILLS

FLOUR AND FEED MILL FOR SALE

Excellent railroad location. Nets \$8,500 year. Requires \$10,000 cash; balance terms. MIELKE BROTHERS, Danville, Ill.

FOR SALE IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS

Several grain elevators at small stations. Also handling lumber, coal and other side lines. HOLCOMB-DUTTON LUMBER COMPANY, Sycamore, Ill.

INDIANA ELEVATORS FOR SALE

At Cole, Herbst and Rich; also coal yard and elevator site at Swayzee, Ind. Located on Penn. and Nickel Plate Railroads. Good established business; price right; located so all can be handled from central office. UNITED GRAIN & SUPPLY CO., Swayzee, Ind.

FOR SALE

Elevator and business of the Union Grain Company, Union, Iowa, dealers in grain, coal and feed. Reasons for selling: expiration of incorporated period and many stockholders moved from the farm or left the community and not directly interested. Good financial condition. CLARE CARTER, Sec'y, Union, Iowa.

FOR SALE IN ILLINOIS

At public auction January 19, 1927, at 2 o'clock P. M., an old established grain, coal and feed business. Elevator of 50,000 bushels' capacity handling about 250,000 bushels yearly; electric power; modern equipment. Located on main line of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., in one of the best grain and stock feeding sections of Illinois. Good sideline business. For further particulars, address ATKINSON FARMERS GRAIN COMPANY, Atkinson, Ill.

MACHINERY

FOR SALE

One electric elevator in good condition, 3,000 pounds' capacity. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Frankfort, Ind.

FOR SALE

Pulleys, 1,000; all sizes, solid cast iron, wood and steel split. Elevator belts and buckets and supplies. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 501 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

EUREKA COMBINATION DUST COLLECTOR

No. 34, in good running order. List price new, \$339. Our price, f.o.b. Keokuk, \$125. PURITY OATS COMPANY, Keokuk, Iowa.

FOR SALE

Hercules Geared Crusher, 100 bu. capacity; Little Giant Crusher, 30 bu. capacity; Chief Ear Corn Crusher and Grinder, 50 bu. capacity; Triumph Sheller; Scalpers; Bag Holders; used 18 and 20-in. ball bearing Monarch Attrition Mills. L. F. PERRIN, Box 375, Port Huron, Mich.

WANTED

The following machinery of the latest type used, in good condition:

Fifty-barrel "Midget" Marvel Mill, Vita Cereal Mill, Jay Bee Humdinger Hammer Mill, 25-horse type Y Oil Engine, also 15-horse type Y Oil Engine. State how long in use and conditions, terms, etc., in first letter.

BOX 123, Lebanon Junction, Ky.

FOR SALE

One double stand 9x30 Nordyke & Marmon Roller Mill, old style. Rolls corrugated for crimping oats, one pair 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, other pair 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.

One No. 7 Monitor Warehouse Separator, a large machine in good condition.

One Richardson Combined Automatic Feed Scale, and Packer. This machine has been in use several years and is in good condition. Weighs out ground or mixed feed and packs it in sacks with screw packer. Capacity about five 100-pound sacks per minute. Will handle ground oats, dairy feeds, mash feeds, etc. Requires power to operate packer.

One S. Howes Bran Packer; used only two days. J. J. BADENOCH COMPANY, 332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Seeds

FOR SALE

Wilson Soy Beans, Cow Peas and Delaware Grown Seed Corn. R. Y. WALLEN, Clayton, Del.

CANE SEED FOR SALE

Our specialty is car lot Red Top or Sumach. May have a few cars of Orange and Amber. THE L. C. ADAM MERC. CO., Cedar Vale, Kan.

Land Opportunities

WANT TO SELL

Several cars of Red Top cane seed, choice in quality. A few cars of Orange and Black Amber. M. H. TAYLOR GRAIN COMPANY, Hewins, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

Four hundred acres of good land three miles from Tower, Mich., for feed mill or elevator. State all particulars in first letter. C. E. OLIVER, Warsaw, Indiana.

FOR SALE

Forty or 80 acre-farm with good buildings; including turkey, chickens, potatoes, apples, wood and some furniture. MONY JOHNSON, Spring Lake, Mich.

FOR SALE

Forty acres; fine buildings; fruit, mint land; on Yellowstone trail; with grocery; gas station; free tourist camp. Good business. N. W. BARTHOLOMEW, Grovertown, Ind.

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McCarty, former agricultural agent of Vanderburgh County, graduate of Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., and expert in soils and crops agricultural extension work. He is assisted by Charles Pillman, Purdue, graduate and specialist in sprayers. The trained staff of 15 people include three successful poultry raisers.

In addition to the comprehensive stock of seeds and feeds, the company specializes in spray material, garden and field seeds, testing of soils, garden and landscape work. Oil emulsion, a dormant spray for the treatment of San Jose scale and which now is shipped into 10 states, has grown to a demand for from 1,500 and 2,000 barrels a year, according to Mr. McCarty. Special machinery will be installed by the company for the cleaning of seeds.

OFFICIAL SEED STAINS

Following the provisions of the Federal Seed Importation Act requiring staining of all Red Clover and Alfalfa seed imported into the United States, the du Pont Company of Wilmington, Del., developed three stains of coloring needed. They are known as du Pont Green Seed Stain, du Pont Red Seed Stain, and du Pont Violet Seed Stain.

Regulations covering the administration of the Seed Importation Act and instructions for the use of the seed stains, can be had from the Seed Testing Laboratory, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI SEEDSMEN ORGANIZE

Seed dealers of Cincinnati, Ohio, have organized under the name of the Greater Cincinnati Seedsmen Association, to promote general fellowship among the seed dealers there. Charles Manthey, Sr., was elected president; Al Peters, treasurer; and Charles Cook, secretary. The J. Chas. McCullough Seed Company, The Market Gardeners Seed Company, Manthey's Seed Store, Rusconi's Seed Store, Peters' Seed Store, Schrage's Seed Store and the D. R. Van Atta Seed Company are interested in the new organization.

A bowling league has already been organized consisting of six teams of four men each, representing the different seed houses.

RED CLOVER IN PENNSYLVANIA

An interesting report has been made on "Red Clover Seed for Pennsylvania" by C. F. Noll and C. J. Irwin, in the Pennsylvania Agricultural Exper-

iment Station Bulletin No. 200. In it is a report of five different tests of imported Red Clover seed in comparison with Clover seed grown in different parts of the United States. With the exception of the Italian Clover seed, the imported seed proved to be as dependable as that grown in the United States. Reference is made to similar tests conducted at some other experiment stations where the foreign Clovers suffered more winter injury than the Clovers from domestic seed.

SLAV SEED AREAS CONTRACTING

According to reports received from the country districts by the Maslozhursindikat (Oil and Fat syndicate), there has been an almost general decline in the Russian areas sown with sunflower seed. This is due to the low prices realized for oil seeds in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. This year's crop in the U. S. S. R., is estimated at 102,500,000 poods, or 1,653,325 tons.

MASSACHUSETTS TO HAVE SEED LAW

A bill regulating the commerce in seeds in the State of Massachusetts is being drawn up and will be presented to the state legislature. This was the outcome of a meeting of representatives of leading Massachusetts agricultural organizations at Worcester, Mass., where a number of proposed laws were gone over. Legislation is needed, said Commissioner of Agriculture, A. W. Gilbert, for the protection of farmers from poor seed. Massachusetts has no seed laws and a considerable quantity of inferior seed is being sold in that state as a consequence.

TO STAIN OR NOT TO STAIN

Much interest was displayed by seedsmen in the hearing given by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., to determine whether South American Alfalfa seed should be stained or not. Dr. William A. Taylor, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, presided.

Mr. Westover of this bureau reported on the results of the Department of Agriculture's investigations as to the adaptability of Argentine Alfalfa.

He stated that the northeastern and lake states are the ones which require shipped-in Alfalfa seed, and that annual requirements of these states is from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds. There are large annual losses in these sections through the use of unadapted seed, he said. Tests of South American seed had been conducted in 25 states and in 15 of these the results were wholly unfavorable

and in others partly unfavorable. California was the only state to show good results in the use of Argentine seed, and even there the domestic seed had better results. In Connecticut, Michigan and Nebraska, South American seed gave a smaller yield than domestic.

Manuel G. Durand, of the Argentine embassy at Washington, presented evidence opposing staining of South American seed, saying that it would amount to an embargo.

Opposition to the proposed staining was voiced by Charles D. Boyes, The Albert Dickinson Company, Chicago, and W. P. Wood, of T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va.

After reviewing the case the Department will hand down its decision.

A seed department has been put in by the Kerrville Greenhouses of Kerrville, Texas.

A seed and grocery store is being conducted at Covington, Ga., by George W. Robinson.

A modern seed house is being built at Elliott, Ill., for the Scott Farm of Bloomington, Ill.

A new spur track is being built for the property of the Kelly Seed Company of San Jose, Ill.

The Square Deal Seed Company of Coffeyville, Kan., is now located in a new building there.

State inspectors are to examine all seeds and plants shipped to Oklahoma points at Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Haley-Neeley Seed Company has moved its headquarters from Sioux Falls, S. D., to Sioux City, Iowa.

New and enlarged quarters are now occupied by the Tri-City Seed & Commission Company of Granite City, Ill.

The Farmers Seed Agency, Inc., has been incorporated at Opelousas, La. Albert Tate and George Callet are interested.

Bert Churchill has promoted the establishment of a seed testing station at Toulon, Ill. It is located at his greenhouse.

A. L. Womack is going back into the seed and produce business at Bristol, Tenn., where he was in business until four years ago.

New cast iron boots have been installed and other repairs made to the plant of the Healey Seed Company of Belle Center, Ohio.

Another building has been remodeled by the Kansas Seed Company of Salina Kan., to suit its

(Continued on Page 458)

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needs in the seed business. They have added considerable office and warehouse equipment to the building, which they recently bought.

Eslar Wheeler is no longer manager of the Farmers Seed House at Philip, S. D., but is in another business at Hooker, S. D.

The Thompson Implement & Seed Company of Bangor, Maine, has been sold and the name changed to H. P. Peabody Company.

A seed division has been opened by the Hartner Produce Company of Del Norte, Colo., which will be conducted under the name of the Western Seed Company.

Capitalized at \$20,000, the Gulf States Seed Company, Inc., has been incorporated at Alexandria, La. J. H. Cade and P. T. Sortwell are interested in the company.

New quarters are now occupied by the Powell Seed Company of Louisville, Ky., formerly the Card & Powell Seed Company. The old house had been in operation for 50 years or more. About eight years ago Powell & George Card bought the

William Castler business; a year ago Mr. Card withdrew. The company handles field seeds, vegetable and flower seeds.

The interest of Ralph Ainsworth of W. T. Ainsworth Sons Seed Company, Mason City, Ill., has been sold by him to his brother, Merle and Maynard, who are sole owners.

The capital stock of the Davenport Seed Company of Davenport, Iowa, has been increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000. A. R. Bruns is president and F. C. Harrison, secretary of the company.

Clyde D. Cropper is now president of the Arizona Seed & Floral Company of Phoenix, Ariz. He was formerly with the Phoenix Seed & Feed Company. Miss H. A. Torrey, who was for years with the Arizona Seed & Floral Company, is now associated with him.

Frank S. Love is vice-president and general manager of the J. Steckler Seed Company of New Orleans, La., following his purchase of an interest in the company. Mr. Love was formerly associated with the Hawthorne-Jones Company of Montgom-

ery, Ala., and the O. M. Seed Company of Green Springs, Ohio.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Edward H. Bartling of Nebraska City, Neb., to have the Bartling Grain Company of that place adjudged bankrupt.

Judgment for \$60,000 was awarded George T. Crippen of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., in his suit against H. E. Chatterton & Son of Lansing, owners of a string of bean elevators, for alleged fraud. The case was first tried three years ago at which time Crippen was awarded \$34,000. The case was appealed and a new trial ordered. A year ago the trial took place in Midland at which Crippen was given a judgment of \$28,000. This was appealed, Crippen asking \$75,000. Crippen invented a bean picker and Chatterton, it is said, furnished the money for the manufacture of the pickers. Crippen claims that Chatterton suppressed sales and the Crippen Manufacturing Company was forced into receivership.

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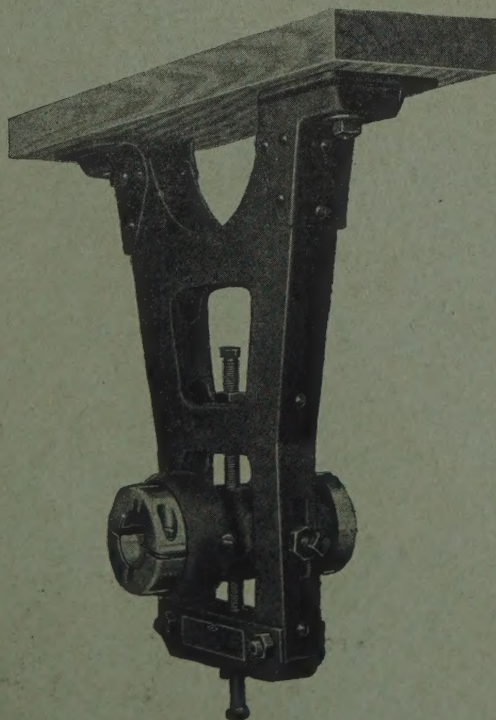
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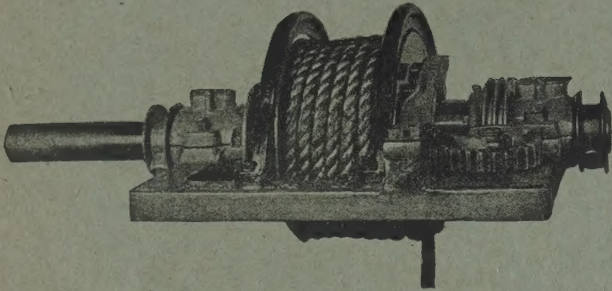
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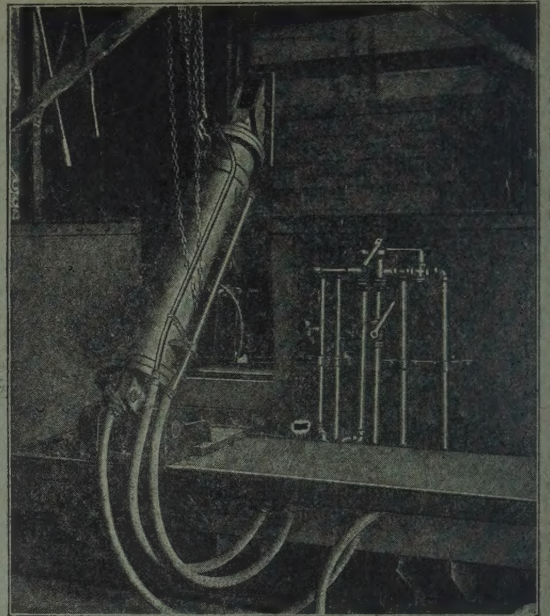
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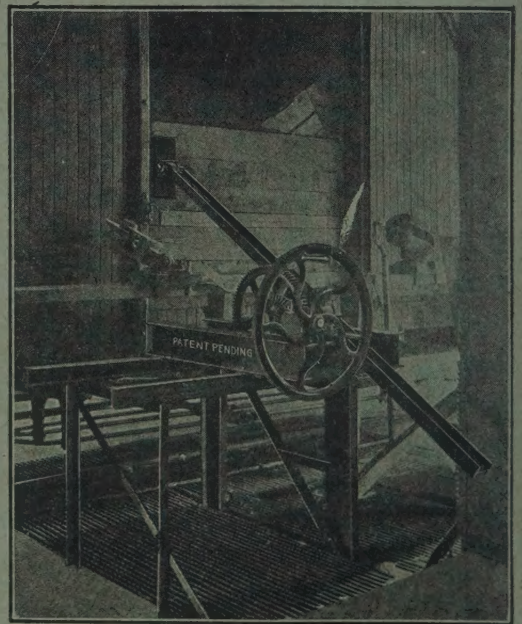
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